

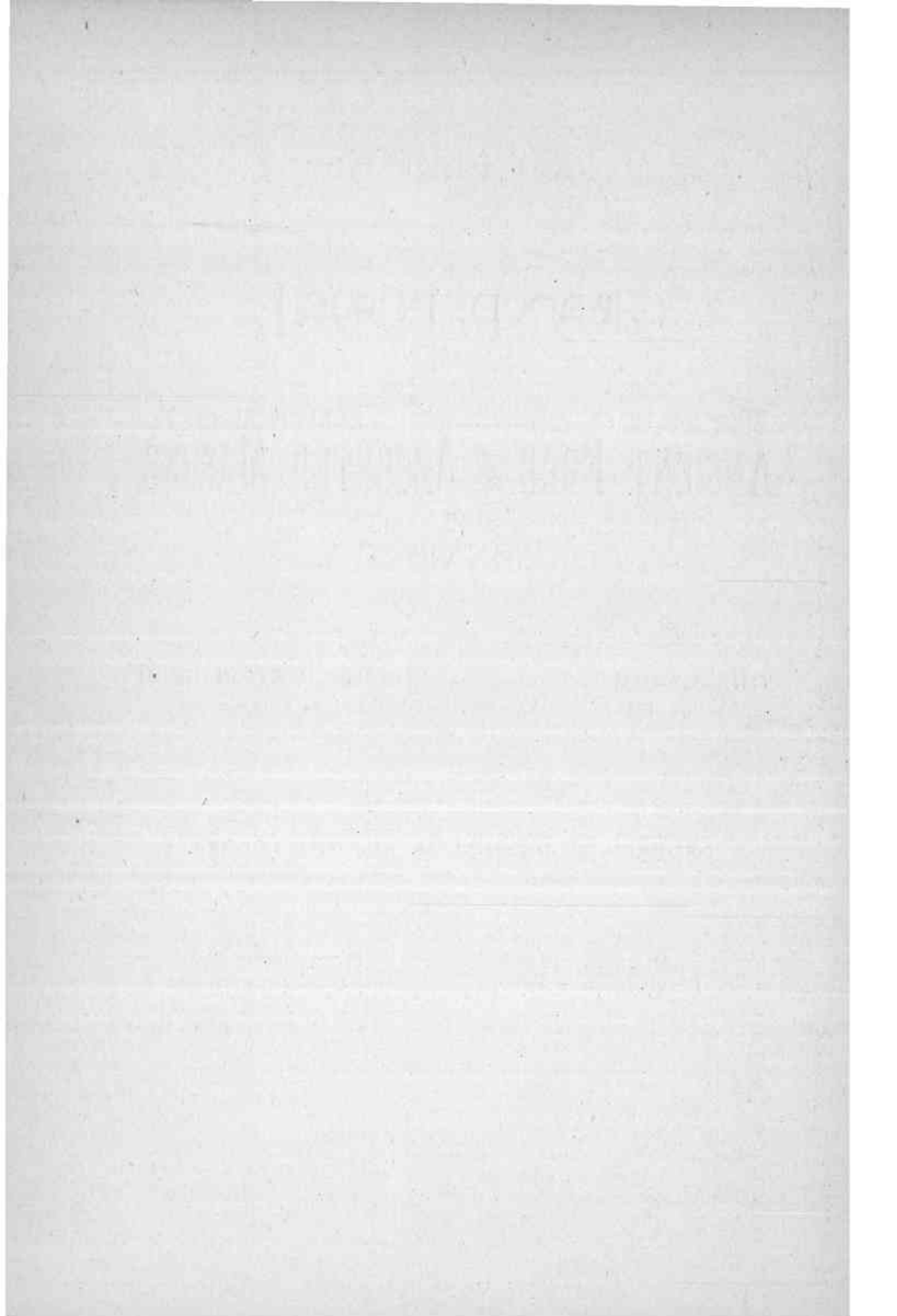
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
OF
ANCIENT FREE & ACCEPTED MASONS
OF MINNESOTA,

AT ITS
THIRTY-FIFTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION HELD
IN THE CITY OF ST. PAUL, JANUARY 11, 12
AND 13, A. D. 1888, A.° L.° 5888.

ORDERED TO BE READ IN ALL THE LODGES.

M.° W.° JOHN H. BROWN, G.° M.°, Willmar.
R.° W.° A. T. C. PIERSON, G.° S.°, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL:
THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY.
1888,



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1888, 12 o'clock M.

In accordance with the provisions of the Grand Constitution, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota convened at Masonic Hall, St. Paul, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, A. D. 1888, A. L. 5888, at 12 M.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master, assisted by the following officers, opened a lodge of Master Masons, preparatory to the opening of the Grand Lodge:

M. W. JOHN H. BROWN.....	Grand Master.
R. W. J. A. KEISTER.....	Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. ALPHONSO BARTO.....	Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. AMBROSE LA DUE.....	Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. JOSEPH H. THOMPSON.....	Grand Treasurer.
R. W. A. T. C. PIERSON.....	Grand Secretary.
W. Rev. J. J. HILMER.....	Grand Chaplain.
W. GEORGE S. ACKER.	Grand Senior Deacon.
W. H. T. KING.....	Grand Junior Deacon.
W. DWIGHT M. BALDWIN.....	Grand Standard Bearer.
W. A. D. COUNTRYMAN.....	Grand Sword Bearer.
W. HENRY VAN BRUNT.....	Grand Senior Steward.
W. J. M. TOMASON.....	Grand Junior Steward.
W. J. C. FISCHER.....	Grand Tyler.

Representatives of one hundred and forty lodges responded to the call of the roll; one hundred and fifty-six active working lodges; one hundred and seventy on the roll.

A majority of the lodges in the jurisdiction being represented, the Most Worshipful Grand Master proceeded to open the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota in AMPLE FORM.

Prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

ASSISTANT GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary announced the appointment of W.: Bro.: Thomas Montgomery (54), as Assistant Grand Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Grand Master appointed the Bros. Grand Secretary, W. H. Harries (20), O. G. Miller (3).

The returns having been sent up—as required by a resolution of the Grand Lodge—ten days before the commencement of the annual communication, the Grand Secretary had been enabled to prepare the roll in advance; hence it was only necessary to call the roll of representatives and fill in the proxies. Within a half hour the committee presented the report as follows, which was accepted and the committee continued.

REPORT.

To the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

The Committee on Credentials respectfully report that they find present Grand Officers, Representatives and Past Grand Officers as follows:

GRAND OFFICERS.

M.: W.: JOHN H. BROWN.....	Grand Master.
R.: W.: J. A. KEIRTER.....	Deputy Grand Master.
R.: W.: ALPHONSO BARTO.....	Senior Grand Warden.
R.: W.: AMBROSE LA DUE.....	Junior Grand Warden.
R.: W.: JOSEPH H. THOMPSON.....	Grand Treasurer.
R.: W.: A. T. C. PIERSON.....	Grand Secretary.
W.: Rev. J. J. HILMER.....	Grand Chaplain.
W.: GEORGE S. ACKER.....	Grand Senior Deacon.
W.: H. T. KING.....	Grand Junior Deacon.

W.: DWIGHT M. BALDWIN.....	Grand Standard Bearer.
W.: A. D. COUNTRYMAN.....	Grand Sword Bearer.
W.: HENRY VAN BRUNT.....	Grand Senior Steward.
W.: J. M. TOMASON.....	Grand Junior Steward.

REPRESENTATIVES

St. Johns, No. 1.....	H. T. King, W.: M.: A. K. Doe, proxy for J.: W.:
Cataract, No. 2.....	John G. Moore.
St. Paul, No. 3	H. M. Banks, W.: M.: O. G. Miller, proxy for S.: W.: W. H. Grant, proxy for J.: W.:
Hennepin, No. 4.....	Henry Payne, W.: M.: A. Y. Davidson, S.: W.: J. H. Randall, J.: W.:
Ancient Landmark, No. 5.....	Wm. G. De Vol, W.: M.: Israel Z. Z. Sprague, S.: W.: Geo. S. Acker, proxy for J.: W.:
Dakota, No. 7.....	Nathan Emerson, W.: M.: Irving Todd, proxy for S.: W.:
Red Wing, No. 8.....	Henry A. Willard, W.: M.: Henry P. McIntyre, S.: W.: John H. Rich, J.: W.:
Faribault, No. 9.....	Ingham Beaumont, W.: M.:
Mantorville, No. 11.....	Not represented.
Mankato, No. 12.....	Not represented.
Wahpahasa, No. 14.....	B. Almy, W.: M.:
Monticello, No. 16.....	J. M. Comaford, W.: M.:
Hokah, No. 17.....	Not represented.
Winona, No. 18.....	C. C. Clement, W.: M.: H. C. Shepard, S.: W.:
Minneapolis, No. 19.....	Adolph G. Schlener, W.: M.: Horace M. Meyers, S.: W.: Weed Munro, J.: W.:
Caledonia, No. 20.....	W. H. Harries, W.: M.:
Rochester, No. 21.....	A. T. Stebbins, W.: M.:
Pleasant Grove, No. 22.....	C. H. Page, proxy for W.: M.: G. F. Allen, proxy for S.: W.:
North Star, No. 23.....	M. D. Taylor, W.: M.:
Wilton, No. 24.....	George Hofeld, W.: M.: D. J. Bickford, proxy for S.: W.:
Western Star, No. 26.....	J. Q. Annis, W.: M.: George T. Gardner, S.: W.: R. C. Van Vechten, proxy for J.: W.:
Blue Earth Valley, No. 27.....	Andrew Milne, S.: W.:

Clearwater, No. 28.....	E. P. Crossman, W.: M.:
Morning Star, No. 29.....	Alfred Welch, W.: M.:
Anoka, No. 30.....	Henry O. Hilton, W.: M.:
	O. L. Cutter, proxy for J.: W.:
King Hiram, No. 31.....	George B. Read, W.: M.:
Sakatah, No. 32.....	E. P. Case, W.: M.:
	George A. Blair, proxy for S.: W.:
	H. G. Shulz, proxy for J.: W.:
Star in the East, No. 33.....	Henry Birkett, W.: M.:
Oriental, No. 34.....	Not represented.
Mt. Moriah, No. 35.....	J. E. Finch, W.: M.:
	E. A. Whitford, S.: W.:
Preston, No. 36.....	William M. Foot, W.: M.:
Mystic Tie, No. 37.....	M. A. Robinson, proxy for lodge.
Washington, No. 38.....	T. J. Dykes, J.: W.:
Fidelity, No. 39.....	S. H. Emerson, S.: W.:
Carnelian, No. 40.....	Horace F. Johns, W.: M.:
Hermon, No. 41.....	J. H. Hall, W.: M.:
Hope, No. 42.....	Benj. H. Newton, J.: W.:
Harmony, No. 43.....	O. W. Hunt, proxy for lodge.
King Solomon, No. 44.....	H. J. Peck, W.: M.:
	F. V. Brown, S.: W.:
Union, No. 45.....	George W. Taylor, W.: M.:
	Rollin E. Smith, S.: W.:
Evergreen, No. 46.....	Not represented.
Concord, No. 47.....	Arthur B. French, W.: M.:
Social, No. 48.....	Not represented.
Rising Sun, No. 49.....	Everett C. Johnson, W.: M.:
Watertown, No. 50.....	O. W. Mapes, S.: W.:
Acacia, No. 51.....	William W. Furber, W.: M.:
	Thos. Shellenbarger, J.: W.:
Cannon River, No. 52.....	Lewis M. Hollister, W.: M.:
	Fred. H. Osterhout, S.: W.:
Nicollet, No. 54.....	Thos. Montgomery, proxy for lodge.
Zion, No. 55.....	William L. Dedon, W.: M.:
	Clarence E. Peaslee, S.: W.:
	L. W. Folsom, proxy for J.: W.:
Meridian, No. 56.....	Joseph Underleak, W.: M.:
	William W. Murphy, S.: W.:
Blue Earth City, No. 57.....	Albert J. Franklin, W.: M.:
Spring Valley, No. 58.....	B. F. Farmer, W.: M.:
	G. M. Warren, proxy for S.: W.:
	A. R. Holman, proxy for J.: W.:
Temple, No. 59.....	C. L. Todd, W.: M.:
Star in the West, No. 60.....	Lyman R. Barto, W.: M.:

Star in the West, No. 60.....	Charles Fish, S.: W.:
	J. M. Tomason, J.: W.:
Ashlar, No. 61.....	C. S. Andrews, W.: M.:
Star, No. 62.....	D. N. McCarter, proxy for W.: M.:
Illustrious, No. 63.....	S. G. Cobb, W.: M.:
Chain Lake, No. 64.....	H. D. Woodward, proxy for lodge.
Golden Rule, No. 65.....	Reuben H. Sanderson, W.: M.:
Madelia, No. 66.....	J. A. Clark, W.: M.:
Corinthian, No. 67.....	E. Z. Needham, S.: W.:
Mystic Star, No. 69.....	George W. Rockwell, W.: M.:
Paynesville, No. 71.....	A. Leroy Elliott, W.: M.:
Lansing, No. 72.....	Not represented.
Brownsville, No. 73.....	E. M. Winslow, W.: M.:
Eureka, No. 75.....	C. A. Roy, W.: M.:
Joppa, No. 76.....	J. G. Graham, S.: W.:
Tuscan, No. 77.....	Not represented.
Palestine, No. 79.....	Henry Van Brunt, W.: M.:
	Jerome E. Cooley, S.: W.:
	J. R. Carey, proxy for J.: W.:
Henderson, No. 80.....	J. C. Kirby, proxy for lodge.
Constellation, No. 81.....	F. B. Van Hoesen, W.: M.:
Howard, No. 82.....	Edward Y. Chilton, W.: M.:
	C. W. Rickerson, proxy for S.: W.:
Huram Abi, No. 83.....	G. B. Arnold, W.: M.:
	C. N. Anderson, proxy for S.: W.:
Orient, No. 84.....	Taylor Robinson, S.: W.:
High Forest, No. 85.....	Cyrus Converse, W.: M.:
Tyrian, No. 86.....	G. Maxwell, W.: M.:
Doric, No. 87.....	Alfred L. Taylor, W.: M.:
Golden Fleece, No. 89.....	Orange A. Pennoyer, S.: W.:
	Chester Bartleson, J.: W.:
Good Faith, No. 90.....	Alex. Fiddes, W.: M.:
Antiquity, No. 91.....	O. L. Dornberg, W.: M.:
	M. E. Powell, proxy for S.: W.:
	Wm. F. Dickinson, proxy for J.: W.:
Fraternal, No. 92.....	William Cadiner, W.: M.:
Unity, No. 93.....	S. N. Wright, W.: M.:
Keystone, No. 94.....	T. J. Murfin, W.: M.:
Sherburne, No. 95.....	Not represented.
Libanus, No. 96.....	J. S. Aldritt, W.: M.:
Prudence, No. 97.....	George M. Lang, W.: M.:
Charity, No. 98.....	Albert Marden, W.: M.:
Corner Stone, No. 99.....	Albert M. Wright, W.: M.:
	E. E. Corliss, proxy for S.: W.:
	Theodore L. Root, J.: W.:

Aurora, No. 100.....	Milton McFadden, W. M. ; Werner Hempstead, S. W. ; T. C. Bivins, proxy for J. W. ;
Fraternity, No. 101.....	Benj. F. Thurber, W. M. ;
Lebanon, No. 102.....	Not represented.
Bethel, No. 103.....	W. R. Cullen, W. M. ;
Sharon, No. 104.....	B. W. Sperry, S. W. ;
Mt. Tabor, No. 106.....	C. G. Sturtevant, S. W. ;
Relief, No. 108.....	J. E. Gettman, W. M. ; N. N. Ketchum, S. W. ;
Sunset, No. 109.....	William Dunbrack, W. M. ;
Pickwick, No. 110.....	William Horton, J. W. ;
Carver, No. 111.....	Charles Johnson, W. M. ; John S. Nelson, J. W. ;
Khuram, No. 112.....	Charles P. Barker, W. M. ; George D. Emery, S. W. ; James Elwin, J. W. ;
Excelsior, No. 113.....	Orvin C. Meaker, W. M. ; H. H. Porter, J. W. ;
Ben. Franklin, No. 114.....	Herbert J. Miller, W. M. ; R. O. Crawford, proxy for S. W. ; W. H. Halbert, proxy for J. W. ;
Elgin, No. 115.....	J. W. Bryant, W. M. ;
Lafayette, No. 116.....	D. L. Tanner, W. M. ; G. W. Grey, J. W. ;
Granite, No. 117.....	M. C. Sullivan, W. M. ;
Newport, No. 118.....	J. D. Carroll, J. W. ;
Delta, No. 119.....	Not represented.
Grand Meadow, No. 121	R. A. Donaldson, J. W. ;
Kellogg, No. 122.....	M. R. Wolf, W. M. ;
Prairie, No. 123.....	Not represented.
Janesville, No. 124	D. J. Dodge, W. M. ; F. H. Miner, proxy for S. W. ;
Winslow Lewis, No. 125.....	G. M. Henry, W. M. ;
Moorhead, No. 126.....	E. D. Randall, proxy for lodge.
Josephus, No. 128.....	Joseph Dobie, proxy for lodge.
Swift, No. 129.....	J. N. Edwards, W. M. ;
Arcturus, No. 130.....	P. N. McRoster, proxy for lodge.
Alma, No. 131.....	L. D. Carter, J. W. ;
Humboldt, No. 132.....	A. O. Malmgren, W. M. ; Aug. Truwe, S. W. ; Fred. Lampke, J. W. ;
Golden Sheaf, No. 133.....	Ole C. Hanson, W. M. ; John House, proxy for S. W. ; C. L. Brown, proxy for J. W. ;

Cokato, No. 134.....	Gordon W. Johnson, W.: M.:
Nelson, No. 135.....	S. R. Wells, S.: W.:
Walnut, No. 136.....	Not represented.
Appleton, No. 137.....	A. D. Countryman, W.: M.:
	J. H. Peckinpaugh, S.: W.:
	J. E. Lathrop, J.: W.:
Orion, No. 138.....	E. A. D. Salter, W.: M.:
	B. M. Dahl, J.: W.:
Verndale, No. 139.....	W. C. Eddy, proxy for lodge.
Little Falls, No. 140.....	Not represented.
Crookston, No. 141.....	Sidney F. Markham, W.: M.:
Currie, No. 142.....	Andrew R. Endersbe, W.: M.:
	Neil Currie, proxy for J.: W.:
Lake View, No. 143.....	John McClellan, W.: M.:
Bird Island, No. 144.....	J. H. Feeter, W.: M.:
Melrose, No. 145.....	Hugh C. Maquren, W.: M.:
	N. M. Freeman, proxy for J.: W.:
Benton, No. 146.....	John Hanson, S.: W.:
Canby, No. 147.....	O. E. Maxson, W.: M.:
Quarry, No. 148.....	William J. Taylor, W.: M.:
Guardian, No. 149.....	T. C. Arnold, W.: M.:
Warren, No. 150.....	E. W. Rossman, proxy for lodge.
Chaska, No. 151.....	W. C. Odell, W.: M.:
Frontier, No. 152.....	William M. James, W.: M.:
Kodahya, No. 153.....	Not represented.
Norman, No. 154.....	F. F. Koyl, W.: M.:
Tracy, No. 155.....	F. S. Brown, W.: M.:
Wadena, No. 156.....	Frank B. Coon, W.: M.:
	John G. Howe, S.: W.:
Perham, No. 157.....	Elmer E. Plough, W.: M.:
Hector, No. 158.....	Edgar E. Cook, W.: M.:
	C. H. Hixon, proxy for S.: W.:
Long Prairie, No. 159.....	W. Gutches, W.: M.:
Plymouth, No. 160.....	George R. Chipman, W.: M.:
	Alpheus Dale, S.: W.:
Sincerity, No. 161.....	E. James Stalker, W.: M.:
	J. F. Taylor, S.: W.:
Prescott, No. 162.....	Rufus P. Wells, W.: M.:
Summit, No. 163.....	C. S. Bunker, W.: M.:
	Elias D. Libby, S.: W.:
	Charles F. F. Abbott, J.: W.:
Jasper, No. 164.....	Daniel McCormack, W.: M.:
Minnehaha, No. 165.....	Edwin E. Smith, W.: M.:
Garnet, No. 166.....	Oscar F. Bardwell, W.: M.:
Agate, No. 167.....	Not represented.

Braden, No. 168.....	George Brookins, J.: W.:
Pierson, No. 169.....	Lester H. Baker, W.: M.:
	Frank D. Bell, S.: W.:
Fulda, No. 170.....	Larnerd Coburn, W.: M.:
	Clinton Wilson, J.: W.:

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

A. T. C. PIERSON.....	Past Grand Master.
CHARLES GRISWOLD.....	Past Grand Master.
E. W. DURANT.....	Past Grand Master.
HENRY R. WELLS.....	Past Grand Master.
C. H. BENTON.....	Past Grand Master.
HENRY R. DENNY.....	Past Grand Master.
R. H. GOVE.....	Past Grand Master.
W. T. RIGBY.....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
THOMAS LOMBARD.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
SAMUEL E. ADAMS.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
S. R. MERRILL.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
EDGAR NASH.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
L. Z. ROGERS.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
A. P. FITCH.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
FRED JOSS.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
E. P. BARNUM.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
A. J. EDGERTON.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
C. H. SMITH.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
A. MARDEN.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.

VISITORS.

On motion of Bro. D. M. Baldwin (8), it was

Resolved, That all Master Masons in good and regular standing be permitted to visit the Grand Lodge during the present session.

The Grand Lodge was then called to refreshment until 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1888, 3 o'clock.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor.

Officers and members as at morning session.

COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master announced the appointment of the committees as follows:

RETURNS OF LODGES.

Bros. George S. Acker (5), W. F. Dickinson (91), Thos. Montgomery (54), H. T. King (1), Larned Coburn (170), C. A. Roy (75), E. D. Randall (126), Henry Van Brunt (79), H. W. Severns (38).

LODGES U. S. D. S.

Bros. W. H. Harries (20), John McCullum (143), S. R. Merrill (40).

GRAND TREASURER'S AND GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

Bros. W. F. Dickinson (91), J. Q. Annis (26), O. C. Hanson (133).

VISITING BRETHREN.

Bros. J. S. Aldritt (96), A. Marden (98).

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Bros. W. H. Grant (3), H. J. Peck (44), M. E. Powell (91), A. D. Countryman (137), D. M. Baldwin (8).

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Bros. A. T. C. Pierson (5), Irving Todd (7), Thos. Montgomery (54).

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bros. C. W. Rickerson (82), O. H. Page (22), L. W. Folsom (55).

ANCIENT LANDMARKS.

Bros. Chas. Griswold (3), R. H. Gove (21), E. P. Barnum (60).

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Bros. C. H. Benton (4), H. R. Wells (36), H. R. Denny (111).

APPROPRIATIONS AND AUDITING.

Bros. H. R. Wells (36), J. E. Gettman (108), C. L. Brown (133).

PRINTING.

Bros. Grand Secretary (5), Grand Treasurer (29), Thomas Montgomery (54).

PAY ROLL.

Bros. Grand Treasurer (19), Wm. M. James (152), Geo. W. Taylor (45).

The Grand Master then proceeded to read his

ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

Again has the time arrived at which we meet to counsel together. As the wheels of time perform their revolutions, and bring with unerring precision their measured periods, and as all nature in sympathy therewith seems to rotate and perform her periodical functions with equal regularity, so man, in acting the part assigned him in the great economy of creation, finds, at stated periods, duties demanding his attention, duties which he owes to his God, his neighbor and himself. Our ancient Grand Master, when a preacher in Israel, taught this great truth in words of wisdom when he said, "To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven." Therefore, we greet each other with the friendly salutation of *brother* and with a fraternal grasp of the hand, and at once proceed to the duties of the occasion, for, as there is a time for the performance of every duty, the corollary follows, every duty should be performed within that time.

The year past has, in most respects, been like others which have preceded it. It has brought its joys and its sorrows, its prosperities and its adversities, and "Father Time," with scythe in hand, has never slept; and yet I know of nothing which should especially distinguish it from other like periods of time.

Our institution seems to be enjoying its usual prosperity, generally, throughout the Grand Jurisdiction.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

During the past year I have appointed and commissioned Grand Representatives as follows:

- R. . W. . Thomas Walker, near the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.
- R. . W. . R. R. Bickley, near the Grand Lodge of Ohio.
- R. . W. . A. S. Bachellor, near the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.
- R. . W. . C. W. Hancock, near the Grand Lodge of Dist. Columbia.
- R. . W. . Edwin Wheelock, near the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

The lodges chartered at the session of 1887 were duly constituted and their officers installed as follows:

February 24th, Fulda Lodge, No. 170, at Fulda, by Bro. B. H. Whitney, proxy G. . M. .

March 8th, Pierson Lodge, No. 169, at Barnesville, by Bro. M. T. McMahon, D. . D. . G. . M. .

DISPENSATIONS RENEWED.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Lodges, U. . D. ., at the session of 1887, I renewed and continued dispensations to Shekinah Lodge, U. . D. ., at West St. Paul, and Marietta Lodge, U. . D. ., at Marietta.

DISPENSATIONS GRANTED.

I have granted dispensations for new lodges during the past year as follows:

On February 10th, to Bros. Orilius M. Nelson, as W. . M. ., Jeremiah Gould, as S. . W. ., and Carlton E. Kimble as J. . W. ., to open a lodge at Maine Prairie, in Stearns county, to be known as *Plumb Line* Lodge U. . D. .

On February 11th, to Bros. J. Q. Hood as W. . M. ., M. H. Tracy as S. . W. ., and J. S. Christelan as J. . W. ., to open a lodge at Glenwood, Pope county, to be known as *Valley* Lodge, U. . D. .

On February 22d, to Bros. Andrew G. Lindgren as W. . M. ., Lewis S. Nelson as S. . W. ., and James R. Jones as J. . W. ., to open a lodge at Adrian, Nobles county, to be known as *Roman Eagle* Lodge, U. . D. .

On June 9th, to Bros. John Day Smith as W. . M. ., R. L. Cox as S. . W. ., and A. O. Stoneman as J. . W. ., to open a lodge at Minneapolis, to be known as *Ark* Lodge, U. . D. .

On June 19th, to Bros. C. L. Chamberlin as W. . M. ., W. H. Nichols as S. . W. ., and H. F. Weis as J. . W. ., to open a lodge at Belle Plaine, Scott county, to be known as *Rough Ashler* Lodge, U. . D. .

On July 14th, to Bros. C. A. Greene as W. . M. ., Wm. Dragoo as S. . W. ., and H. H. Clifford as J. . W. ., to open a lodge at Royalton, Morrison county, to be known as *Anchor* Lodge, U. . D. .

On November 17th, to Bros. G. B. Franklin as W. . M. ., F. K. Morgan as S. . W. ., and D. L. Owens as J. . W. ., to open a lodge at Elmore, Faribault county, to be known as *King David* Lodge, U. . D. .

These brethren will undoubtedly present their work for inspection, and, if found worthy, I recommend that charters be granted them.

In addition to the foregoing, four other applications have been made for authority to open new lodges, which were denied upon

the ground that it would not be in the interest of the craft to grant them.

It is proper to further state, that some of the names given these lodges were given by the Grand Master of his own motion; but as there is no intention of forcing a name upon the brethren which they might dislike, I recommend that such changes be made in name as the brethren may desire, but I do not wish it to be understood that I recommend that any lodge take the name of the town in which it is located.

MYSTIC CIRCLE LODGE, NO. 78.

Some three months ago I was petitioned by a number of the members of the late Mystic Circle Lodge, No. 78, of Houston, in Houston county, for a restoration of the charter of that lodge which had been voluntarily surrendered to this Grand Lodge some years ago. The brethren claiming that affairs had so changed, that they then had good prospects for supporting a lodge, whereas they had not, at the time of the surrender. My answer to them was to the effect that the Grand Master had no power to restore a charter once surrendered, but advised them that the Grand Lodge only had the power and that if they desired such restoration they should petition the Grand Lodge and be prepared to make such showing of their probable ability to successfully put in motion and keep in operation a lodge as they might be able to make.

If such a showing is made as shall satisfy this Grand Lodge that the interests of the craft will be promoted thereby, I recommend that the charter be restored with its numerical position as formerly occupied, together with any lodge property formerly owned by it, and now in the possession of the Grand Lodge.

PRINTED MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

The edition of minutes of our proceedings for the year 1873 is exhausted and not a copy thereof remains in the Grand Secretary's office. Many of the lodges already in existence have not had them and none can be furnished to new ones. It is thought by some of the brethren that a reprint of these proceedings should be procured so that every lodge may be supplied. I am not in-

formed of the cause of the shortage of this particular year's reports, but I recommend that the matter be referred to a committee to ascertain the probable cost of such reprint, and to report at this session with a recommendation.

LAYING CORNER STONE.

On August 9th last, by invitation of the builders in charge and with the assistance of the Grand Officers, I laid the corner stone of the state school building for dependent children at Owatonna, according to the ancient customs and usages of the craft.

By the kindness and courtesy of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and its officers, the Grand Lodge was furnished with an ample escort upon the occasion. The oration was delivered by Grand Orator Crump.

The ceremonies were performed in an unexceptionable manner in the presence of about 2,000 people, who were respectful and attentive listeners and observers. It was truly an enjoyable occasion, but the principal thing to cause it to be remembered with pleasure was the bountiful hospitality of the brethren, their families, and the citizens generally of Owatonna.

This enterprise was initiated and is being carried on by the State for the purposes before mentioned; and may the structure there erected stand to the latest generations as a monument of a noble charity, bestowed upon the needy by a just and humane government of a free and enlightened people.

THE HONORS OF MASONRY.

Masonry has its honors, and those who have earned them should receive them; and they should never be neglected. To neglect to render honorable recognition to those who are entitled to it is an unmasonic neglect.

In what I have observed in visiting lodges, I have been led to fear that the proper recognition is not always given to those who deserve it. For instance, a Past Master of the same or some other lodge, has been sometimes allowed to sit in the body of the lodge without being invited to a seat in the East. I am, however, constrained to believe that this neglect comes more from a laxity of habit and custom in that regard, and from forgetfulness, than from any other cause.

When the lodge has been opened, the master should at once announce the invitation, "All past masters are invited to seats in the East;" unless he knows that none such are present.

When a Grand Officer comes to a lodge as a visitor, he should be announced as such, and should receive the "Grand honors of Masonry."

Let not the ancient customs of the order be lost, but let them be practiced and preserved.

DEATH OF BRETHREN.

The Grand Leveler of all human greatness still stalks abroad, and his work is seen on every hand. No one, be he on the field of strife, made red by bloody victory, or within the peaceful hamlet and happy home, can claim exemption from the ruthless hand of the destroyer. We are born to die! And yet there is comfort in a further thought, for if we truly believe in those greatest of landmarks, God and immortality, we rest serenely in the faith that we die only to live again.

On June 24th, last, our R. : W. : Bro. Aaron Goodrich departed this life full of years as well as of honors, both civic and masonic.

Bro. Goodrich was born in Sempronius, Cayuga county, N. Y., on July 6, 1807, and was therefore but about twelve days short of *eighty years* of age at the time of his death. He pursued the study of law for a time in his native state, after his majority, and then removed to the state of Tennessee, where in the years 1847 and 1848 he was a member of the legislature of that state. In 1849 he was appointed by President Taylor the first chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Minnesota, which office he held for about three years. In March, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln secretary of legation at Brussels, where he served the government in that capacity for eight years or more.

At the organization of this Grand Lodge in 1853, Bro. Goodrich was made its first Deputy Grand Master, and since which time, when in attendance at its sessions, he has performed great service for the body in committees and upon the floor. In fact he died in the harness, so to speak, he being chairman of the Committee on Ancient Landmarks at the time of his death. And now, behold, we see his face no more.

In October last, R. . W. . Bro. L. E. Thompson, of Stillwater, ceased his labors on earth and took his departure for that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns. Bro. Thompson was first brought to masonic light in St. Johns Lodge, No. 1, in 1854, and exhibiting merits which were appreciated by the brethren, he was in due time promoted by proper steps to the chair, in which he served the lodge for several years. He first made his appearance in the Grand Lodge at the session of 1856, as J. . W. . of his lodge, at which session he received the appointment of Grand Sword Bearer. He was almost a constant attendant upon the Grand Lodge thereafter for about seventeen years, and was continuously in active service upon both special and standing committees, he having served as chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, at some seven or eight consecutive sessions, as also a member of the Committee on Jurisprudence for several years. In 1861 he was elected to the office of S. . G. . W. . and in each of the years 1863 and 1864 his services to the Grand Lodge were further recognized and rewarded by his promotion to the office of D. . G. . M. . (there being no session in 1862). He was also appointed Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut near the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, and was duly received and honored as such by this Grand Lodge at its session in 1860. He was fifty-eight years of age at the time of his death.

He rests from his labors and the brethren cherish his memory.

GRAND SECRETARY'S AND TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

At the session of 1886, the Grand Lodge directed the appointment of a committee of three good business men, members of the Grand Lodge, whose duty it should be to introduce into the offices of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer a thorough business-like system of book-keeping.

This act of the Grand Lodge of course carried with it the implication that there was no such system in those offices, or else that those there in use were in some way defective; but still no changes or reforms were suggested by the Grand Lodge, but the whole subject seems to have been left to the discretion of the committee.

The committee was appointed and made report at the session of 1887 (page 59), which report, after some debate, was merely accepted by the Grand Lodge, and no further action was taken thereon.

This report is not so full as might have been wished, and contains some matters which render it not a little difficult to comprehend its meaning. In reference to its want of completeness, it does not state just what accounts were directed to be kept in the Grand Secretary's office, whether simply one between himself and the Grand Lodge, or one between the Grand Lodge and each of its subordinates, or whether both were to be kept in pursuance of the committee's method. We are only told in the report that a simple and effective system was settled upon, to consist of entries in a cash book, a journal and a ledger. To my mind it is quite as necessary to determine the character of the accounts themselves, as to prescribe the books in which they shall be entered. I am of the opinion that both of the classes of accounts named should be kept. That the Grand Secretary should keep a just and true account between himself and the Grand Lodge, in which he should be charged with all moneys coming into his hands as such officer, giving the source from which each item or portion thereof comes; and should be credited with all sums by him turned over to the Grand Treasurer; and that he should also keep an account as between the Grand Lodge and each one of the subordinate lodges, of substantially the same character showing the amount of dues of each, and the amount paid each year.

As to the suggestion that this report is not easily understood, I alluded particularly to that portion of it in which the committee say that they "considered it necessary that a correct record of the receipts and *disbursements* of cash in the office of the Grand Secretary should be made upon some recognized plan." Now if the word *disbursements* was intentionally and advisedly used in that place, with the full understanding and belief on the part of the committee that Grand Lodge funds were actually disbursed in the Grand Secretary's office, then it may be feared that their system of book-keeping was erroneous, for nothing of the kind ever happens in that office. But if, on the other hand, it was unguardedly and inconsiderately used, the committee being fully cognizant of

the fact that all disbursements of Grand Lodge funds are made by the Grand Treasurer, and the system requiring three books was devised in consequence of the disbursements, or partly upon that account, as would appear by the report, then the question might be asked why the keeping of the three books was not required of the Grand Treasurer, who does the disbursing, instead of by the Grand Secretary, who does none of it?

The committee say, however, that they regard the methods employed by the Grand Treasurer in keeping his accounts as suitable and proper; but as to the Grand Secretary they say: "No system of book-keeping exists in the office of the Grand Secretary." The most singular thing about this latter declaration is the fact, which I afterwards ascertained, that neither of those officers kept anything but a cash account, and used nothing but a cash book, and each kept his accounts substantially the same as the other.

Since our last annual communication, however, the Grand Secretary has opened (using two of the books provided for him by the committee), first, a debit and credit account between himself as Grand Secretary and the Grand Lodge, showing each item of cash coming into his hands as such officer, the source from whence it came and for what purpose, and of each item by him paid over to the Grand Treasurer, which account extends back to the passage of the resolution referred to; and second, an account between the Grand Lodge and each of its subordinate lodges, wherein each lodge is simply debited with its dues and credited with the cash paid; and to these accounts the attention of the proper committee is invited.

I believe them to substantially conform to the intention of the Grand Lodge in passing the resolution.

In all the discussions upon this subject, one thing has seemed to be entirely overlooked. Complaint has been repeatedly made that the Grand Secretary's accounts have not been balanced to date—that while we meet in the early part of the year 1888 to review the general workings of the craft during the year 1887, yet the accounts for the year 1887 have not been perfected, and no balance is struck; but I think that a moment's thought will convince any brother that in the nature of things it can not be otherwise. Of course the Grand Secretary can credit the several

lodges with the moneys paid him, if paid in time, and as they are now required to be paid, but can he charge the lodges with the proper amount of dues? These are to be gathered from the returns, and the Grand Secretary is not authorized to examine these and determine as to their correctness, but they must go to the proper committee after it is appointed; and who does not know that this committee find and report to the Grand Lodge at session after session, all the way from *twenty* to *seventy* errors in these returns? And who does not know that the labors of this committee are such that they are generally unable to report until about the last thing done before closing, and hence, that the accounts can not be completed until after the Grand Lodge has closed and the brethren dispersed? Therefore, under our present system of doing business, we can not expect a perfected account of our finances at this session, up to any point of time later than the session of 1887; and no mere system of book-keeping can give us any aid in this regard. No book-keeper can make his entries until he first knows what they are to be.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Thirty years ago this Grand Lodge was very much smaller than it is now, and the number of lodges was very much less. In those days, and even ten years later, the Grand Master could correspond quite generally with the craft. It was then that a practice grew up which can not be followed now. I allude to the practice of the Grand Master's answering questions to any and all officers of a lodge, and even to other members, upon the subjects of masonic jurisprudence, law and usage; but a moment's reflection will convince anyone that this can not be done at the present time, even if it were proper and masonic to do so. We have at the present time, including those U. . D. ., more than one hundred and sixty lodges in active operation; and therefore, if only five of these enthusiastic officers and brethren in each lodge should write two letters per year each, the Grand Master would have something over 1,600 to answer in the same time.

Soon after entering upon the duties of the office of Grand Master I found that this practice could not be adhered to, and that some remedy must be found, or some other practice must

be initiated to take its place. I also took into consideration the propriety of carrying on such a correspondence even though it were not burdensome, and after considerable deliberation I came to the conclusion that it was both improper and not strictly masonic for many reasons; among which are the following: The class of questions named are for the master to rule upon or decide in the first instance when they actually arise in the lodge; and his ruling is the *law of the case*, subject to the right of any aggrieved brother to appeal to the Grand Master; and it is therefore discourteous toward the master of the lodge for any officer or member, not himself wronged by the ruling, to write the Grand Master privately and endeavor to get an adverse ruling to hold over the master's head as a sort of "Didn't I tell you so," as has been done some times in the past. It would also be discourteous to the master for the Grand Master to give such an opinion or to attempt to instruct or advise him through any subordinate officer or other member of his lodge. Again, it being the duty of the master to decide the questions as they come up, he should decide them, or if he desires to do so, *he* may ask the advice of the Grand Master, but for the reasons above stated he should not attempt to hold himself in the background and direct his secretary to write; for he, being the one who is to decide the question, is the one who wants the advice (if any is wanted) and can of course state the exact question or doubt in his mind better than anyone else. He should write himself, and if he does not, but employs a secretary or some other amanuensis, he is not strictly courteous toward the Grand Master.

There seems to be a growing tendency on the part of some of the younger brethren in some of the younger lodges to look upon their W. . M. . as a mere presiding officer over a deliberative body. They fail to appreciate that he is what his official title indicates, viz.: "Worshipful Master," and that his functions are to *rule and govern his lodge*; and, if I am not greatly in error, some of the masters themselves have treacherous memories upon this point.

One of the reasons, therefore, for adopting the plan I have in regard to official correspondence, is to impress upon the minds of both masters and members their true relations to each other as members of the craft. Upon view of the situation, and after

deliberate consideration, I adopted the following plan in relation to official correspondence with the brethren, viz.:

First—That I would listen to and answer any inquiry from a brother who should come to me or write to me, presenting a grievance which he might be suffering, whether he be prominent or obscure in the order, high or low in the scale of humanity, and would correct any wrong done him within the province of the Grand Master to correct.

Second—That I would advise and direct all Grand Officers in relation to their duties.

Third—That I would counsel and advise all district deputies and masters of lodges, in relation to their official duties, as well as upon masonic law and usage generally, they *themselves* asking the advice, or upon a question coming to me upon complaint of a brother claiming to be aggrieved, in the nature of an appeal; but that I would not in any case advise or direct a master of a lodge through the secretary or any other of his subordinate officers, and would not scatter broadcast opinions upon masonic law among the craft generally. Particularly not upon merely abstract questions. To these rules I have steadily adhered through the year, but in the meantime, to questions shot at the Grand Master by inquiring brethren generally, a great majority of which were merely hypothetical or imaginary, I have returned, respectfully and fraternally, fifty or more answers, substantially as follows, viz.: "When your question actually arises the master of your lodge will decide it for you."

Now perhaps each one of these brethren has felt hurt in not receiving a long and learned opinion from the Grand Master in response to his question, and it is possible that he honestly supposed that his letter would be about the only one which the Grand Master would receive during his term of office; but if so, he has failed in his conception of the magnitude of the duties of that office, and I trust that no lasting wounds have been inflicted upon the feelings of any brother.

I mention this subject here chiefly for two reasons, (1) to impress upon the minds of the craft the true relation existing between themselves and their officers, and the true position of a worshipful master of a lodge. And (2) to invite the attention of this Grand Body to the subject, for its approval or disap-

proval, and that it may make or suggest any modifications to the rules I have followed. It is evident that the correspondence of the Grand Master must be reduced to some system, and also in volume, and as my successors might follow the one I have introduced, I regard it as a very proper subject for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

SOME SLIGHT DISTURBANCES.

Pursuant to resolution of the Grand Lodge, passed at its last session, suspending Centennial Lodge, No. 127, with all its members, and authorizing the Grand Master in his discretion to restore the members at any time within one year, I took early measures to make a further investigation of the irregularities complained of in that lodge, and with the efficient aid of Bro. B. F. Jénness, Dist. Deputy G. . M. ., made a thorough examination of the case; the result of which was the conclusion in my mind that the troubles there arose more from a total inability on the part of the officers to manage and govern the lodge, than from any viciousness of the members. Therefore, acting upon this conclusion, and under the resolution before mentioned, I did, by an edict, under date April 11, 1887, restore all of the members of said lodge to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, as individuals, and to the standing of non-affiliated Master Masons.

About the twentieth of June last, several complaints came to me from members of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 19, against the master of that lodge. These complaints, though crude and informal, purported to charge the W. . M. . of that lodge with unmasonic conduct in his official capacity, such as conferring and causing to be conferred the degrees of Masonry upon a person known by him to be unfit material for our spiritual temple; and of hastening the initiation of the party to avoid apprehended objections on the part of brethren not present at the time of balloting. Also of using abusive, violent and even profane language toward one of the complainants who objected to the advancement of the party so initiated. Also of ordering a reballot in another case when there appeared upon the first ballot two or more negatives; and of finally declaring the candidate elected when the ballot was dark and cloudy, and was so declared both in the South and West.

At the time these complaints came to me, my time was so occupied that I found it impossible to make a personal examination of them. I therefore made a request upon M. . W. . H. R. Denny, P. . G. . M. ., R. . W. . J. H. Thompson, G. . Treasurer, and R. . W. . C. M. Foote, D. . D. . G. . M. ., to make the examination, which they did, and made report thereof. This report, though not as full as I could have wished, presented, as I thought, a case which ought to be brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge for its action and adjudication. I therefore, by an edict, suspended the W. . M. . of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 19, *from his office* as such master and from the chair, and directed the senior warden to assume the duties of that office; and further directed the Junior Grand Warden to formulate and present to this Grand Body charges against the said W. . M. . to the end that he might be heard in and by the only masonic body having the power to try a master of a lodge; which charges will, I have no doubt, be presented in due time. In this case I desire that there should be no misunderstanding as to the position taken by myself. I have not attempted to adjudicate upon the case, nor to express any opinion relative to the merits of the said complaints, and the suspension of the master from the chair was not with a view, or for the purpose, of punishment, but solely in the interest of peace and harmony and for the protection of the lodge; among some of the members of which, I was informed, a strong feeling, verging upon bitterness, existed. Let the cause, then, be heard by the proper committee and by the members of this body with the same unbiased freedom of thought and action as though no preliminary proceedings had been taken by the Grand Master.

On the twenty-first of July last, complaint was made to me by a member of Washington Lodge, No. 38, that one H. Pfeil had been initiated into said lodge, and that he had gained admission by deception, by stating in his petition that he was by occupation an engineer, when in fact he was a saloonkeeper. Upon receipt of this complaint, I immediately directed the master of that lodge to suspend all further proceedings in the case until an investigation could be made, and at the same time I made a request upon R. . W. . A. L. Gove, D. . D. . G. . M. ., to proceed to Concord and make a full and complete investigation of the alleged grievance, which he did, and in due time made his

report thereof, by which it appeared that the said Pfeil had received the first degree in Masonry; that he was in fact, and had been for some years, an engineer, and had been engaged in operating steam engines; but, that at the time of petitioning the lodge for the degrees in Masonry, and at the time of receiving the degree, he was a licensed retail dealer in spirituous, vinous, fermented and malt liquors, and commonly known as a "saloon-keeper." There was nothing indicating that the master of the lodge was in any manner at fault, and I therefore at once notified him that there was no occasion for any action on the part of the Grand Master, but that the lodge and its master were fully competent to deal with the matter and to apply the proper remedy; and therefore, that the direction staying proceedings was withdrawn and canceled. At the same time admonishing him that both himself and his lodge should exercise sound judgment and discretion. That Bro. Pfeil having received one degree without objection would be entitled to advancement unless objection was made backed up by good and sufficient reasons. That the *gravamen* of this complaint was the deceit, if any was practiced, and not the mere fact that Pfeil was a "saloonkeeper," and that if such charge was made in the proper form, the lodge must determine as to its truth, and if true, as to what punishment should follow. But if tried and found guilty of the supposed deceit, then that another interesting question would arise, to which I also called the attention of the master, viz.: What shall be said of those brethren who recommended the candidate, and of the committee who reported favorably and thereby in effect avouched to the lodge that the petition was true? Are they to escape the responsibility which rests upon them in such a case? To my mind they should be called upon loudly to explain how such a thing happened. Committees of investigation are appointed for a purpose, and not as a mere form, and neither they, nor those brethren who recommend a candidate, should be allowed either to ignore their duties or trifle with the lodge.

In this connection, I may be pardoned for making a single suggestion concerning what is popularly known as the saloon question.

Masonry inculcates temperance as also other virtues. It has continued to do so for centuries, and yet its lodges never were

temperance societies according to the common acceptation of that term at the present day. It recognizes the moral accountability of man. It forbids drunkenness in its members, and will expel from all its rights and privileges those who habitually violate the inhibition. Is it necessary that it should go any further? This subject has of late been agitated in some of the Grand Lodges, and in turn the Grand Lodges have themselves been agitated. If legislation is necessary upon the subject, what shall it be? Shall it be aimed at him who sells the intoxicant, or against him who uses it to excess? Or shall it be aimed at both? And if aimed at the dealer alone, to what extent shall it go? Shall it reach the manufacturer, the jobber, the wholesale dealer and the druggist, or shall it reach the retailer (saloonkeeper) alone? These questions are certainly worthy of consideration if there is to be any well considered legislative action taken. For my part, I have a pretty well settled conviction which I think is as broad as the subject itself. I hold that the man who impairs his faculties and debases his manhood by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors is, before God and among men, the *principal sinner*, and that he who furnishes the liquor is only an *accomplice*, an aider and abettor. To hold otherwise is to scatter the doctrine of the moral accountability of man to the four winds. Therefore, whenever it shall be deemed necessary that any action shall be taken upon this subject by this Grand Lodge, I only ask that it be not hastily done, but well considered; and that it be done in a true masonic spirit, and in accordance with true masonic principles.

On July 23d last I received a complaint from Bro. W. A. Frazer, of Lyle, Minnesota, who claimed to be a Master Mason in good standing, although not a member of Alma Lodge, No. 131, at that place. The burden of the grievance set forth was that he had made a written protest against the conferring of the degrees of Masonry upon one W. F. Cobb, and that the W. . . M. . . entirely ignored the protest and persisted in proceeding to confer the degrees, upon the ground, as claimed, that he, the complainant, was not a member of Alma Lodge and therefore not entitled to be heard. I immediately interdicted further proceedings, and directed the master to report the case in full, which he afterwards did, and by which report it appeared that the petition of the said Cobb was received and regularly referred, and upon the ballot

he was duly elected, and thereupon was initiated without objection from anyone. That the complaining brother did not attempt to object or protest until after the first degree had been conferred, and that he did not, either by written protest or verbally, state any grounds or reasons for his objection, but simply made the protest without qualification.

I advised the master of Alma Lodge, in substance, as follows: That while an objection by a member of another lodge was not absolutely binding upon him or his lodge, yet when made it was entitled to respect, and the objector to a courteous hearing; but that as the objection in this case was not made until after a degree had been conferred, and no reason for, or grounds of, the objection were given or offered, the objection or protest was unavailable to prevent advancement, and that therefore he was at liberty to proceed with the work in the regular way.

This report, however, disclosed another matter, in reference to which I found more difficulty, for it was stated that this candidate actually resided in Iowa, which called upon the master for a further explanation, which was also given, but which was not entirely satisfactory. He states in substance that it was done pursuant to an arrangement entered into by Alma Lodge and a neighboring lodge in Iowa, by which it had been agreed and understood that either lodge might receive petitions from the other's territory, and that, after certain performances had been gone through with, by which the petitioner should be balloted for in each lodge with a favorable result, and the one in whose territory the petitioner resides having given its consent, the other proceeds to confer the degrees, the fees for the work being divided equally between the two lodges.

I advised the master that in order to justify him in acting upon such an arrangement it would be necessary that it should first be sanctioned by the Grand Lodge of each of the Grand Jurisdictions affected; and directed him to receive no more petitions from Iowa until such sanction shall have been given.

On September 25th last I received an official communication from M. W. H. M. Wheeler, Grand Master of Dakota, making complaint that Moorhead Lodge, No. 126, had encroached upon the Grand Jurisdiction of that territory by receiving the petition of one E. H. Hutchinson, a resident of Cass county,

Dakota, and by initiating and passing him. Upon receipt of this letter I communicated to the master of that lodge the fact that such complaint had been made—directed him to stop proceedings and report all the facts of the case.

I afterwards received a statement from him in reference to the matter, which, though not very full, yet by the aid of an accompanying letter from the said Hutchinson to the master, I was able to make out about the following state of facts, viz.: That he (Hutchinson) was a single man, formerly a resident of Georgetown, Minnesota, which was within the jurisdiction of Moorhead Lodge. That during the year 1886, or a portion thereof, he was in the employ of the Northwestern Elevator Company and was sometime in August or September of that year sent by his employers to the town of Arthur in Dakota, and I find nothing in the statement showing that this employment was for any definite period of time, but he seems to have been there put in charge of an elevator as *manager* thereof. After having been at Arthur some four months he petitioned Casselton Lodge, Dakota, for the degrees of Masonry, which petition was returned to him with the information that it could not be received until he had resided in Dakota one year. He seems to have continued in his employment at Arthur, and after some three months more, and on April 14, 1887, he petitioned Moorhead Lodge for the degrees of Masonry, locating his residence at Georgetown, his former home. This petition was received and acted upon by the latter lodge and took the regular course and as a result Hutchinson was elected and *initiated* by that lodge, but no other degree has been given him as the master informs me. I also gather from his said letter to the master of Moorhead Lodge that he himself regarded Arthur as his place of residence, for he says (writing from Arthur), "My application was received by you after I had resided here about seven months." Under this state of facts I could not doubt that Hutchinson actually resided in Dakota and belonged to that Grand Jurisdiction and that Moorhead Lodge had no right to receive his petition, and that in doing so it encroached upon the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of that territory; and I expressed this opinion both to the Grand Master of Dakota and to the W. : M. : of Moorhead Lodge. I did not, however, take any further action except to interdict all further proceedings on the part of

Moorhead Lodge until otherwise directed by the Grand Lodge, for the reason that in the explanation made by the W. . M. . some mitigating circumstances appeared and I therefore preferred that the Grand Lodge should pass upon the case without being in the least hampered by any previous action of the Grand Master.

HASTY LEGISLATION.

Some wise man, whose name I have not just now on my list, has said that the world is governed too much; and if called upon to offer an amendment to this general declaration, I would only suggest to be added the words, "by laws too hastily enacted." All societies and even civil governments meet with more or less difficulties in this regard, and it seems to be incident to the rapidity with which all mankind are bent upon passing through their allotted time and space on the earth. And I may say that I regret that, standing here in this Grand Lodge, I am unable to say, "the present company excepted."

At the session of this body in 1885, upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, a committee was appointed to draft a code of by-laws for the lodges, not for their government absolutely, but to serve as a model merely, to aid them in formulating a code for themselves.

This committee performed the task assigned them, and their work was published in the proceedings of that year.

Upon a renewed recommendation of the Grand Master in his address of 1886, this code was referred to another committee, a majority of whom reported a resolution urgently requesting the lodges to adopt it as soon as practicable. Which resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

I have had occasion to examine this work of the first named committee pretty thoroughly during the past year, for the reason that the lodges amending or enacting new by-laws take it as a model as they were expected to do. The general tenor and scope of this work is highly commendable and worthy of the consideration of the craft, and of the indorsement it has received, and yet some small matters have crept into it, which, evidently for want of time, neither committee could have thoroughly considered.

Small matters I have said; and yet, these small matters, when introduced in the form of a model may and probably will work

into larger matters, and even innovations in time, if they are erroneous and are allowed to pass unchallenged.

Section 1 of article 3 provides that in the future all who become members shall *immediately thereafter* sign the by-laws, while the Grand Lodge constitution (section 26) provides that none but those *who have signed* the by-laws can be members.

Section 2 of article 4 of the by-laws provides that the W. . M. . elect shall make his appointments of the appointive officers *immediately after* his election and before the officers elect are installed, while the constitution (section 24) declares that "All appointed officers must be chosen immediately after the *installation* of the master." Evidently an oversight, for there is no master until he is installed.

Section 8 of article 4 provides that the treasurer shall receive all moneys from the secretary, * * * and shall pay them out upon the *order of the lodge*. Now when in the ceremonies the treasurer is called upon to state his duties, he answers in substance: "To receive all moneys from the hand of the secretary, giving my receipt therefor, and to pay them out upon the order of the *worshipful master* and by the *consent* of the brethren;" and I fail to see the propriety of making this change. It is a slight innovation, and as such it ought to be kept out if possible.

Section 5 of article 5 provides that "It shall be the duty of the secretary to forthwith inform a petitioner for membership or *degrees* of his election or *rejection*." I have always understood it to be an approved custom, and one of long standing, when a petitioner for the degrees is rejected to simply return the fee to him promptly, and without note or comment. And if this is correct why change it?

Section 8 of article 5 provides that a notice of appeal to the Grand Lodge by a member under sentence shall be deposited with the secretary at least *thirty days* previous to the annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

I do not regard this as a proper subject for lodge legislation. The Grand Lodge has undertaken to regulate this subject, and to require uniformity in trials and appeals throughout the Grand Jurisdiction; and besides, if this clause is to have the effect of law, then a brother convicted and sentenced *thirty-one* days before the

next session of the Grand Lodge, would have one day in which to appeal, and no more; or, if convicted within the thirty days, he has no appeal at all. While the Grand Lodge constitution (section 36) and the trial code (rule 8) both declare that he shall have *six months* from the time he receives notice of such sentence, I have not approved of this clause in any by-laws sent me.

Section 9 of article 5, further assuming to regulate trials, provides: "If the charges, or any part thereof, be sustained, the W. · M. · shall pronounce at once the sentence of reprimand, suspension or expulsion, in accordance with the verdict of the lodge."

If the language here used was so used as a mere oversight, and without having time to weigh the words and consider their effect, it is excusable, but if it was considered well by the brethren who drew up these by-laws, and by the Grand Master who recommended their adoption as well as by the committee who reviewed and also recommended them, and last of all by the Grand Lodge which *urgently requested* their adoption, then it would appear that they all intended to take a new departure, for the trial code has always required that the *lodge*, and not the master, shall, in its own prudent way, declare and record the measure of punishment, as well as to find the "verdict."

I have made these suggestions, not for the purpose of asking the Grand Lodge to take any further action in the premises, but simply by way of caution to the brethren who may adopt the general scope of these by-laws, not to fall into these pitfalls which I have attempted to point out; although further consideration by the Grand Lodge may be very proper.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge a resolution was adopted directing that at least fifty days previous to the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master shall appoint four of the nine standing committees provided for in the general regulations, and that such committees so appointed shall meet on a day named prior to the session of the Grand Lodge, and that the Grand Master shall send copies of his decisions and recommendations to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence for their consideration. This resolution, as I presume the brethren are fully aware, has not been followed. And while I fully recognize the authority of the Grand Lodge in the premises, I think there are satisfactory reasons why it should not be fol-

lowed in its present form, among which are the following: First, it is a mere resolution and not a new regulation as was recommended by the Grand Master advising it, and as such it could not be held to abrogate the general regulations of this Grand Lodge. Second, the resolution does not designate from what body the committees shall be appointed; whether from the body composing the Grand Lodge of 1887 or 1888. If it is intended to be from that of 1887 then the committees were already in office, they having been appointed at the session of that year; but if it is intended to be from the body of 1888, then that body had not yet come into existence as a masonic body and it would be extremely difficult to appoint a committee therefrom before knowing who its members were to be. It is true that the body has its permanent members, but those members usually in attendance scarcely constitute a twentieth part of the Grand Lodge proper.

But the most serious obstacle in the way is that the general regulations of this Grand Lodge have designated *another* time for the appointment of all the committees mentioned, viz.: "At the earliest practical [practicable (?)] period *after the opening of such Grand Annual Communication*;" and I understand this to be the law until amended, modified or repealed; and I am unwilling to concede that this can be done by implication, and by simply passing a resolution in conflict with it.

If it is still thought to be advisable that the substance of this resolution should be enacted into law, I recommend that it be presented as a proposition to amend section 87 of the general regulations, and then not passed in over haste, nor until its full effect can be considered.

In this connection I further recommend that hereafter the Grand Lodge take such time, as by proper diligence and industry, it shall be enabled to perform its work in a considerate and business-like manner, whether that time shall be one, two or three days.

DECISIONS.

A great number of questions have been propounded to me during the past year concerning masonic law and usage, many of which had already been answered and within reach of every master of a lodge. Others of little or no practical importance,

and still others intricate and abstruse, but many of them imaginary and hypothetical, and not such as had actually arisen in the course of proceedings. But whenever a question has been propounded to me by a *master of a lodge* which appeared to be one regularly arising in the course of his duties, I have endeavored to answer it promptly and to make the answer as clear as I was able to do.

Some of the decisions which have been heretofore made do not sufficiently explain themselves. A mere "yes" or "no" may be a sufficient answer in a given case, based upon a statement of facts, but it never illustrates a principle and may amount to no answer at all where the facts are a little different. The following are among the decisions upon points I have considered to be the most important:

I.

Statement. A party petitions for the degrees. His petition takes the regular course and he is duly elected, and the record made accordingly, but no degree is conferred. Upon a subsequent day, and before initiation, a member of the lodge objects to any degree being conferred upon the candidate, giving no reasons therefor.

Q. What should be done?

A. The objection under such circumstances has precisely the same effect as the *black ball*, and the master should at the next stated communication, declare the candidate *rejected* by objection, cause a record thereof to be made, and see that the fee is promptly returned.

II.

Statement. A candidate has received two degrees; a brother then objects to his further advancement and the reason assigned is that there are rumors that he does not sustain a good moral character.

Q. What should the W. M. do?

A. The brother having received two degrees without objection is entitled to the third, unless objection is made with such reasons assigned as shall convince the master that if true he ought not to be advanced.

And perhaps I go further than any Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge in this jurisdiction has gone, when I say that I think the reasons assigned should be included within one or more of the following classes, viz.:

1. That the brother objected to, had, prior to the ballot by which he was elected, been guilty of some crime, or at least,

some wrongful act or omission involving moral turpitude, which was unknown to the lodge at the time of the ballot.

2. That he made use of some fraud, artifice or deceit in procuring his admission into the lodge, but for which he would not have been received.

3. That he has been guilty of some specified unmasonic conduct since his election. And upon neither of these can he be condemned unheard. If the reasons assigned come within either of these classes, *charges* should be preferred, and a regular trial had.

III.

Answer to question. A ballot for membership can not be taken a second time, except upon the same condition that a ballot for the degrees may be repeated, viz.: that but one black ball appears upon the first ballot. A brother may petition for membership as often as he pleases, but when once balloted upon, that petition is disposed of, and no ballot can be taken at a subsequent meeting on the same petition.

IV.

Q. Can a saloonkeeper be made a Mason?

A. Yes, if he has the necessary physical qualifications, is upright before God, of good repute before the world, and obtains a clear ballot.

The Grand Lodge has not legislated upon this as a distinctive question, and it is not for the Grand Master to declare the law to be different than as above stated, until the Grand Lodge makes the law.

V.

Statement. Alfred G. Willson is a Methodist clergyman, and as such is constantly being sent from place to place, by his conference, and does not reside more than a year in one place, but has since 1880 resided in Glencoe three and a half years, and now resides there.

Q. Can Hope Lodge, No. 42, at that place receive his petition for the degrees of Masonry?

A. The spirit of the law requiring probationary residence seems to have been substantially complied with in this case, and unless he has been rejected by some other lodge within one year last past, Hope Lodge may receive the petition and if elected may confer the degrees upon him.

VI.

Q. Should the W. . M. . entertain a motion to receive a petition and confer the degrees without charge?

A. It is the duty of the W. M. to declare out of order and to refuse to put any motion to his lodge which, if carried, would violate any order, resolution or regulation of the Grand Lodge, or any principle or law of Masonry, and the question whether it would do so or not must be determined by the master alone, and at his peril.

VII.

Questions are continually arising upon the subject of completing work by one lodge begun by another, which seems not yet to be very well understood by the craft, for the reason that the decisions upon the subject are not as clear as they should be. Those found on pages 56 and 57 of Todd's Digest evidently mostly refer to cases where the work is completed by *request* of the lodge beginning it, but they do not all say so. The following is in substance the advice given to a master of a lodge requesting it, viz.:

There are two modes of completing the unfinished work of another lodge, which have been recognized for a long time in this Grand Jurisdiction.

1. Where degrees are conferred by one lodge *at the request* of another. To illustrate. A lodge in Kentucky requests your lodge to confer one or more degrees upon a brother initiated there; you confer them. The material belongs to the Kentucky lodge; you have simply done the work for that lodge, and as we have no *lien laws* in Masonry, he is not your member, but is, or may become, a member of the Kentucky lodge. In such a case, he can become a member of your lodge only by dimit and a petition as in other cases of changing membership.

2. Where degrees are conferred by one lodge upon a brother initiated in another, without a specific request. This can only be done by the consent of the lodge initiating, or by some act signifying its waiver of jurisdiction, *and by the recommendation* required by section 90, general regulations, so long as the latter lodge continues in existence.

If upon these circumstances, all concurring, the brother petitions your lodge, passes the ordeal of the ballot, after an actual *bona fide* residence of one year within your jurisdiction, you complete the work, the brother thus made, when raised, becomes a member of your lodge upon signing its by-laws.

Eighth—A section of lodge by-laws sent me for approval, provided that a brother in arrears for dues could neither vote nor be eligible to any office in the lodge.

Disapproved, as being in conflict with section 26, Grand Lodge constitution; and because every member is in good standing until charges of some kind are preferred against him, or he is dropped for non-payment of dues.

Ninth—Another section provided that a petition for *membership* might be reported back by the committee and balloted upon at the same meeting at which it was received and referred.

Disapproved, as in conflict with the "Ancient Charges" given a master at installation. (Charge 14.)

Tenth—Another section provided, in effect, that the ballot, either for degrees or membership, might be passed twice, or even three times; or that it *might be postponed to another meeting*, in the discretion of the W. . . M. . .

Disapproved, and the master instructed that the ballot must not be passed a third time nor postponed beyond the meeting at which the investigating committee report, and that the committee should not report until *due inquiry* has been made

Eleventh—Another section declares that there are but two modes of voting in a masonic lodge. This was *disapproved* as too limited, and because of the confusion which would be created if carried out.

The "instructions," formulated some years ago and appended to the constitution, declare that there are *three* such modes, but this is also too limited.

There are *four* recognized modes of voting; and all sanctioned and even required by masonic law and usage in this Grand Jurisdiction. They are as follows:

1. The secret ballot, used upon petitions for membership or degrees.

2. The written ballot, used in the election of officers.

3. The "Ancient Sign," used in transacting the business of the lodge.

4. The calling of the roll, used when required by the "general regulations" of the Grand Lodge. Reference being had to "rule 6th," trial code.

Twelfth—Another section provides for *reprimand* for the first,

and *suspension* for the second, offense of informing a rejected candidate as to who cast the negative ballot.

Disapproved, with the following remarks to the master:

With the offense here described there should be no trifling. *Expulsion*, swift and condign, should follow, with the same certainty that night follows day. You do not want such a member in your lodge, nor can you afford to waste time in administering reprimands to such a member.

AN OVERSIGHT.

On March 7th last, Bro. Poehler, W. M. of Henderson Lodge, No. 80, wrote me making inquiry as to the proper mode of restoring an expelled Mason, and by whom and under what authority it could be effected.

After considerable thought upon the subject, and some study and examination of authorities upon masonic jurisprudence, principally the writings of the late venerable and learned Mackey, as well as our own constitution, I answered the brother in substance as follows:

That a complete restoration, including membership, consisted of two parts, viz., as the proposition indicates, (1) a restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry generally, and (2) to membership in some particular lodge; and that the first part might be done either by the Grand Lodge or by the lodge by which the penalty was inflicted, and that the lodge might do it by motion or resolution voted upon and adopted in the same manner as it is done in the Grand Lodge. That upon being so restored he could become a member of the lodge inflicting the punishment, only by a regular petition, and by passing the ordeal of the investigating committee and of the secret ballot, in the same manner that any other non-affiliate Mason would be required to do.

Some time after making this answer I discovered for the first time that this question had been ruled upon before, and that the ruling was adverse to the view I had taken. I confess that, upon making this discovery, I was not a little vexed and *mentally* delivered a severe reprimand to Bro. Irving Todd (who was not present) for not having attached an alphabetical index to his digest. I do not believe in the propriety of one Grand Master's

undertaking to overrule another; and if I had so believed, I have too high a respect for the opinions of the Grand Master who served this Grand Body in the year 1879 and the two following years to make the first attack upon them. I simply made the ruling without being conscious that the question had ever been ruled upon before in this Grand Jurisdiction, and in the light of what I supposed to be the best masonic authority attainable; but now that the ruling has been made, and must necessarily go before the Grand Lodge for its action, I presume it will not be deemed out of place to state some of the reasons upon which I relied in making it.

The restoration merely to the rights and privileges of Masonry is but a pardon or forgiveness of some offense for which the offender is suffering the punishment of expulsion. Is there no such pardon or forgiveness in Masonry? No one claims it. "To err is human," while "to forgive is divine." One of the noblest traits of character in man is this same disposition to forgive; and like all other high and noble traits, it comes from Deity itself. There is not a *true* Mason in the world suffering a wrong at the hands of a brother, which is susceptible of being righted, who, when the brother comes to him and confesses and makes the proper amends will not forgive him. If, then, this noblest of all traits of character exists in Masons as individuals, it must also exist in the body of Masonry. Where, then, does it exist? In what organization or entity?

Our constitution declares that the Grand Lodge "may, on application after one year from the sentence, restore anyone *suspended* or *expelled* by a lodge or Grand Lodge, in its discretion." But is this to be interpreted as exclusive in its nature? Was it intended by this declaration to exclude the lodges from the exercise of the same power? I did not so understand it at the time of making the ruling, and in this I find my view sustained by the Grand Master of 1875 and by the Grand Lodge at that time, so far, at any rate, as the question of restoration from *suspension* is concerned, for the decision of that year (page 15) declares that "A brother who has been indefinitely suspended can be restored by a majority vote of the lodge" under the restrictions there named; and *expulsion* and *indefinite suspension* I regard as about one and the same thing except in name.

Again, was this clause of the constitution adopted as an original grant or assumption of power, and does not the Grand Lodge have that power except by its constitution? Or was it a simple declaration of the law as it existed independent of any constitution? If the former, then where was the pardoning power in Masonry before the adoption of the constitution of the Grand Lodge but in the lodges themselves? But if the latter be the true theory, then it surely excludes no one, and the lodges have it now if they ever had it. But there is still another reason why, if the decision of 1880 was then correct, that it should not now be regarded as the law. At that time, and up to the session of 1887, lodges in this jurisdiction were not trusted with the power of expulsion, but in every case where that sentence was pronounced by a lodge, it was required by the old trial code, then a part of the constitution, to report the case in full to the Grand Lodge, and it was further provided that until this was done, and the sentence was affirmed, it should only operate as a suspension; while at the present time, and since the revision of 1887, lodges may expel at pleasure, and no report to the Grand Lodge is required except upon regular appeal. If, then, it could be said that because lodges could not be trusted with the power of expulsion, they ought not to be trusted with the power of restoration, the reason does not now apply. The view I adopted in making the ruling was that the power of restoration was inherent, both in the Grand Lodge and in the lodge pronouncing the sentence; and that the clause in the constitution referred to was simply declaratory of the common law of Masonry, so to speak, and was placed there for the purpose of settling beyond cavil the power of the Grand Lodge to restore a fallen brother whenever a proper case was presented.

This ruling was made in relation to the case of one James Kelley, who being then a Master Mason and a member of Henderson Lodge, No. 80, was by that lodge, on Aug. 20, 1881, expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, upon a charge of intemperance and habitual intoxication; but who, after such expulsion, changed his course of conduct in that regard and became a sober, temperate and upright man, and so continued for about three years next prior to the act of restoration herein-after named, which occurred March 19, 1887. He then asked

his former brethren to restore him as he had redeemed himself from the thralldom which had once bound him. Upon the true state of the case being made known to Henderson Lodge, its members as one man stretched forth their hands to restore a repentant and reformed brother; and, following the advice of the Grand Master before stated, went through the forms of restoration, both to the rights and privileges of Masonry and to membership in the lodge.

And now, should this Grand Lodge still adhere to the decision of 1880, and hold that this restoration was irregular and ineffective, then I ask, on behalf of the brother expelled, that he be restored, and that the proper healing process be applied to all his masonic infirmities from and since the date of his attempted restoration by Henderson Lodge.

CONCLUSION.

I have now attempted to perform a duty required by the constitution of this Grand Lodge, by detailing an account of my official acts during the past year, and by recommending to you such measures as I have deemed expedient and necessary; but bear in mind, brethren, that you constitute the governing power of Masonry, and that to you the craft are looking for such laws, rules and regulations, of a legislative nature, as are necessary for their government and well being.

It does not follow that the Grand Lodge shall blindly adopt every measure recommended by the Grand Master, simply because it *is* so recommended; but the members are bound to exercise their own good judgment, and if a recommendation meets their approval, upon due deliberation and careful consideration, let it be adopted, but if not, then let it be rejected; for the Grand Lodge, being the supreme governing power in Masonry, must itself take the responsibility of providing just and wholesome laws for such government. So also, as to the official acts of the Grand Master. If they or any of them meet your approbation, approve them, but if not, then disapprove them, so that the next G. . M. . may not fall into the same error. But whatever we do, let us do it upon careful deliberation, in a masonic spirit and in accordance with masonic principles; and let peace and harmony prevail.

JOHN H. BROWN,

Grand Master.

REFERENCE OF ADDRESS.

Bro. George D. Emery (4) moved that the address of the Grand Master be referred to a special committee of three, for subdivision and reference.

P. . G. . M. . Gove (21) moved to amend by inserting five instead of three.

Adopted; and the Grand Master appointed Bros. G. D. Emery (4), R. H. Gove (21), E. W. Durant (1), H. O. Hilton (30), Alex. Fiddes (90).

The Grand Junior Warden read the charges alluded to in the address of the Grand Master, and the reply thereto of the accused.

On motion of P. . G. . M. . Henry R. Wells, the charges and answer were referred to the Committee on Grievances.

GRAND ORATOR.

The Grand Master announced that the Grand Orator, Rev. Bro. Thos. G. Crump (89), had gone to California, on account of his health, but had left a copy of his oration, which was filed in the office of the Grand Secretary.

On motion of Bro. J. A. Keister, D. . G. . M. ., it was

Resolved, That the address of the Grand Orator be printed with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. *See Appendix C.*

The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer each presented his annual report, which was referred to the Committee on Grand Treasurer's and Grand Secretary's Accounts.

REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

The Grand Secretary has the gratification to again, in conformity to usage and in accordance with the requirements of the Grand Constitution, to present an annual report. Nothing has occurred during the year past that requires a report of anything outside of the usual routine of business.

PROCEEDINGS.

The transactions of the Grand Lodge, had at its last annual communication, were printed, and the usual distribution made at as early a

date as circumstances permitted. It is the custom in this jurisdiction to send three copies to each lodge. If more are required, they can be had at any time on application to the Grand Secretary.

CHARTERS.

At the last session charters were granted to Pierson Lodge, No. 169, and Fulda Lodge, No. 170. As usual, the Grand Secretary was obliged to send the blanks to the Grand Officers for signature after the close of the session.

DISPENSATIONS.

The dispensations to Shekinah and Marietta lodges were continued without fee, as recommended by the committee of the last session.

During the year dispensations for new lodges have, by direction of the Grand Master, been issued to

Feb. 10, 1887. Plumb Line Lodge, Maine Prairie, Stearns county.

Feb. 11, 1887. Valley Lodge, Glenwood, Pope county.

Feb. 22, 1887. Roman Eagle Lodge, Adrian, Nobles county.

June 9, 1887. Ark Lodge, Minneapolis, Hennepin county.

June 19, 1887. Rough Ashlar Lodge, Belle Plaine, Scott county.

July 14, 1887. Anchor Lodge, Royalton, Morrison county.

In each case the fee accompanied the application.

RETURNS OF LODGES.

The Grand Secretary regrets to report that the returns and dues from the subordinate lodges have not been sent up as promptly this as they were last year. Last year, two days before the session, the returns and dues had been received, and the financial part of the Grand Secretary's report ready for the committee; but this year several lodges are behind, and dues not paid until yesterday, and in one case, not until this afternoon, after report had passed into the hands of the committee.

The storm, which is now and has been raging for two days, is no excuse.

If secretaries would comply with the requirements of the Grand Constitution, and keep a "Lodge Registry," and keep it written up—not requiring ten minutes at any "lodge night"—the returns could be made out within an hour at any time. Our year ends December 31st; the latest of the elections are held a week previous, and there can be no reasonable excuse for not complying with the regulations of the Grand Lodge, and have the returns in the mail by January 2d.

The returns are, in very many instances, incomplete and faulty—as will be shown by the report of the Committee on Returns—owing to not having a register, or to its not being kept up.

FINANCIAL.

I have received and paid to the Grand Treasurer—

For charters of Pierson and Fulda lodges.....	\$50 00
For seven dispensations, as above named.....	140 00
For dues from the following lodges.....	5,609 00
Total.....	\$5,799 00

See Abstract of Returns.

During the year I sent to each lodge an abstract, copied from its own returns, giving a complete list of the members of the lodge and the statutes of each, with the Grand Lodge number of each brother.

BOOKS.

The book containing the transactions of the Grand Lodge has been written up to date.

The Grand Lodge Registry contains over 17,000 names, and from it can be made a complete register for each lodge, giving a complete list of those who are or have been members.

The books of accounts are each written up as far as possible.

In this connection the Grand Secretary may report that in 1877 he opened an account between the Grand Lodge and each of its subordinates (see his report, proceedings of 1878) and the book has been kept up. If committees have not mentioned the book by name, it has at various times been examined.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

Each of the railroads traversing Minnesota, or terminating at St. Paul, have agreed to make a reduction of one-third fare for return tickets to those who paid full fare coming, and took a ticket from the railroad agent at their starting point.

PHOTOTYPES.

There will be some delay in distributing the proceedings of the present session, owing to inability to procure the photographs of the two Grand Masters until very recently.

APPROPRIATION.

In addition to the usual, there will be required an appropriation for a new record book and for blanks for returns.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

A. T. C. PIERSON,
Grand Secretary.

REPORT OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

J. H. THOMPSON, Grand Treasurer,

In account with the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of Minnesota,
A.: F.: & A.: M.:I herewith submit a financial statement of your G.: L.: for the past
Masonic year:

1887.

Jan. 13.	To cash balance in treasury as per last report.....	\$4,609 89
Jan. 13.	To cash received of Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, G.: S.:....	5,552 70
Jan. 23.	To cash received of Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, G.: S.:....	47 40
1888.		
Jan. 11.	To cash, interest on G.: L.: funds.....	80 00

\$10,289 99

DISBURSEMENTS.

1887.

Jan. 12.	By paid order No. 49—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, balance salary, year 1886.....	\$62 50
Jan. 12.	By paid order No. 50—Bro. R. H. Gove, G.: M.:, as per appropriations.....	300 00
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 1—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, foreign correspondence.....	250 00
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 2—J. C. Fischer, account tiling..	25 00
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 3—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, account contingent expense.....	75 00
Jan. 17.	By paid order No. 4—Bro. Thos. Montgomery, account salary assistant secretary.....	25 00
Jan. 16.	By paid order No. 5—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, account rent secretary's office.....	100 00
Jan. 17.	By paid order No. 6—Bro. A. T. Crowl, account Widow Rewalt, widow of Bro. Jas. W. Rewalt, of Currie Lodge, No. 142.....	100 00
Jan. 17.	By paid order No. 7—Bro. J. S. Aldritt, dues overpaid by Libanus Lodge, No. 96.....	3 60
Jan. 17.	By paid order No. 8—Bro. J. H. Thompson, transfer of G.: L.: funds to Widows' and Orphans' Fund	2,000 00
Jan. 17.	By paid order No. 10—Bro. Geo. Sainsbury, account Estella Donahower, widow of Bro. John Donahower, Lodge 110.....	100 00
Jan. 17.	By paid order No. 11—Pay roll G.: L.: session 1887	1,752 98
Feb. 24.	By paid order No. 1—Bro. J. H. Smart, mileage and per diem to G.: L.:.....	8 80
Mar. 17.	By paid order No. 2—Bro. M. L. Snow, overpaid dues 1887, per appropriation.....	4 00
Mar. 17.	By paid order No. 3—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, account salary.....	187 50

May 27.	By paid order No. 4—Bros. Weed and Lawrence, insurance G. L. property.....	\$63 25
May 31	By paid order No. 5—Pictures, Bros. Braden & Durant	120 00
July 8.	By paid order No. 6—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, account G. L. S.	187 50
Sept. 19.	By paid order No. 7—Balance account contingent expense, \$50.75; balance acc't rent of office, \$62.50	113 25
Oct. 10.	By paid order No. 8—Printing proceedings G. L., session 1887.....	552 42
Oct. 10.	By paid order No. 9—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, G. L. S., account salary.....	187 50
1888.		
Jan. 3.	By paid order No. 10—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, G. L. S., account salary.....	187 50
	Balance cash on hand.....	3,884 19

\$10,289 59

Fraternally submitted,

J. H. THOMPSON,
Grand Treasurer.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

At a meeting of the trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, held at Masonic Hall Jan. 12. 1887, Bro. J. H. Thompson was duly elected treasurer for the ensuing year.

1887.

Jan. 12.	To cash on hand belonging to the fund, as per report of treasurer.....	\$5,415 42
Jan. 12.	To cash received from funds of Grand Lodge, order No. 8.....	2,000 00
July 1.	To cash received, interest on \$6,000 Minnesota state bonds	135 00

1888.

Jan. 1.	To cash received, interest on \$6,000 Minnesota state bonds	135 00
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Order No. 9.	By purchase of Minnesota state bonds, per resolution of Grand Lodge, pages 60 and 61.....	\$6 295 94
	By cash in hands of Grand Treasurer to balance.....	1,389 48
		\$7,685 42 \$7,685 42

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

1888.

June 11.	To cash in hands of Grand Treasurer.....	\$1,389 48
	To Minnesota state bond, \$6,000, cost.....	6,295 94
		\$7,685 42

Fraternally submitted.

J. H. THOMPSON,

Treasurer Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

REFERENCE OF ADDRESS.

The Committee on the Subdivision and Reference of the Grand Master's Address presented the following report, which was concurred in:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your committee, to whom was referred the report of the M. W. Grand Master for distribution, respectfully recommend that it be subdivided and referred as follows:

First—So much thereof as relates to Grand Representatives; lodges constituted; dispensations renewed and granted; Mystic Circle Lodge No. 78, be referred to the Committee on Lodges U. D.

Second—Printed minutes of proceedings, to Committee on Appropriations.

Third—Laying of corner stone; honors of Masonry; death of brethren, to a special committee of three.

Fourth—Grand Secretary's and Treasurer's reports to Committee on Finance, except so much thereof as relates to book-keeping in their several offices, which we recommend be referred to a special committee of three.

Fifth—Correspondence, to special committee of three.

Sixth—Some slight disturbances to Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

Seventh—Hasty legislation, decisions, and an oversight, to Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Respectfully recommended.

G. D. EMERY, Chairman;

R. H. GOVE,

H. O. HILTON,

ALEX. FIDDES,

Committee.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Grand Master announced that, in accordance with his request, Hennepin Lodge, No. 4, would exemplify the work in the second degree this evening, in this hall.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1888.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor at the hour named. Officers and members as at previous session.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master announced as the special committees provided for in the report of the Committee on Subdivision and Reference of the Address, as follows:

3. Bros. Chas. Griswold (3), A. M. Wright (99), Chas. Johnson (11).
4. Bros. W. F. Dickinson (91), R. H. Sanderson (65), O. L. Dornberg (91).
5. Bros. C. H. Benton (4), E. P. Barnum (60), W. T. Rigby (28).

RESOLUTION—MELROSE LODGE, NO. 145.

Bro. A. Barto (60) presented the following:

WHEREAS, Melrose Lodge, No. 145, was entirely destroyed by fire on the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1887, and all its furniture, including its charter; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Grand Lodge that the dues of said lodge for the past year be remitted and returned to them, and a duplicate charter be issued to said lodge without charge.

The remission of dues was referred to Committee on Appropriations, and the Grand Secretary directed to issue a duplicate charter.

SPECIAL ORDER—ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

On motion of Bro. W. G. De Vol (5) it was

Resolved, That the election of officers of this M. W. Grand Lodge, for the next ensuing masonic year, be made a special order of business for 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Adopted.

CORNER STONE LODGE, NO. 99.

Bro. A. Barto (60) presented the following:

WHEREAS, Corner Stone Lodge, No. 99, suffered a loss of nearly its entire property by fire on October, 1887; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the dues from said lodge to this Grand Lodge for the past year be remitted.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

PETITIONS FOR RELIEF.

By Bro. O. W. Hunt (43), for Katherine Haas, widow of Bro. Christian Haas.

Of Currie Lodge, No. 142, widow of Bro. James W. Rewalt.

By Bro. Fred Joss (8), for the widow of Bro. John Yanse.

By Bro. J. McCullum (143), for Bro. M. F. Varney.

By Bro. O. G. Miller (3), for Bro. Wm. C. Guild.

All of which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

RETURNS OF LODGES.

Committee presented a report as follows, which was concurred in:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your committee, to whom has been referred the returns of the subordinate lodges, have to report that they have carefully examined the returns, and respectfully submit the following:

Number of lodges on the roll.....	155
Number of lodges under dispensation.....	8

163

Returns have been received from all the lodges except Hokah, No. 17.

One lodge has not paid the amounts shown as due by the returns, viz.:

Alma, No. 131.....	\$43 80
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The abstract accompanying this report shows that during the year ending December 31st there has been

Initiated.....	674
Passed.....	636
Raised.....	617
Joined.....	267
Restored.....	48
Total increase.....	932
Withdrawn.....	327
Stricken from the roll.....	154
Suspended and expelled.....	7
Died.....	99
	587

Net gain.....	345
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Which, added to membership last year.....	9 841
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Makes total membership.....	10,186
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We have appended to our report a debit and credit sheet, giving the names and numbers of the lodges; showing the amounts due the Grand Lodge from the subordinate lodges for under payments, and the amounts due the lodges from the Grand Lodge for over payments.

A total of eighty-four. Last year there were twenty-three.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. ACKER,
W. F. DICKINSON,
THOS. MONTGOMERY,
E. D. RANDALL,
LARNED COBURN,
H. T. KING,
H. VAN BRUNT,
C. A. ROY,

Committee.

	DR.	CR.
Caledonia, No. 20.....	.....	\$6 00
Pleasant Grove, No. 22.....	40	.....
Blue Earth Valley, No. 27.....	.....	40
Evergreen, No. 46.....	.....	1 00
Concord, No. 47.....	40	.....
Blue Earth City, No. 57.....	20	.....
Lansing, No. 72.....	40	.....
Brownsville, No. 73.....	80	.....
Doric, No. 87.....	4 00	.....
Fraternal, No. 92.....	1 00	.....
Sherburne, No. 95.....	.....	80
Aurora, No. 100.....	80	.....
Lafayette, No. 116.....	40	.....
Granite, No. 117.....	.....	1 60
Winslow Lewis, No. 125.....	.....	1 40
Josephus, No. 128.....	80	.....
Nelson, No. 135.....	.....	1 60
Walnut, No. 136.....	80	.....
Orion, No. 138.....	.....	3 00
Benton, No. 146.....	40	.....
Norman, No. 154.....	.....	40
Wadena, No. 156.....	2 55	
Long Prairie, No. 159.....	1 00	
Agate, No. 167.....		80
Melrose, No. 145.....	40	
	\$14 35	\$17 00

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- No. 12. Omitted lodge numbers.
- No. 20. No lodge seal; overpaid \$6.
- No. 23. Reports four initiated and names only three of them; starting number for next year should be 122 instead of 120.
- No. 24. No lodge or Grand Lodge numbers; no ages or birthplaces in all cases; dates of initiation of three and passing of one not given.
- No. 26. No lodge or Grand Lodge numbers for members withdrawn, stricken from the roll or died; does not give years initiated, passed, raised, restored, died, withdrawn or stricken; starting number for next year reported 112 and should be 115.
- No. 27. Gives names of three withdrawn, and reports only two in account; overpaid forty cents; starting number for next report should be 67 instead of 68.
- No. 31. No lodge or Grand Lodge numbers; returns not signed by secretary.
- No. 32. No Grand Lodge numbers given.
- No. 33. Dues, \$48 40, not paid.
- No. 34. Starting number for next year should be 59, reported 60.
- No. 39. No lodge or Grand Lodge numbers; no year or dates of receiving degrees.
- No. 41. No lodge or Grand Lodge numbers; no year in any dates.
- No. 44. Headings not filled out; no lodge or Grand Lodge numbers.
- No. 46. Headings not filled out; \$1 paid for one brother reported initiated, no name given; starting number for next year should be 22, not 21.
- No. 47. Certificate not filled in; lodge owes 40 cents for one brother's dues remitted contrary to law.
- No. 48. No lodge or Grand Lodge numbers.
- No. 50. No headings to return blanks; "Account Rendered" not filled out.
- No. 57. Paid only \$25.80, owes 20 cents.
- No. 59. Omits year from all dates.
- No. 60. No Grand Lodge number to members withdrawn; four reported joined, only three names given; starting number for next year should be 76, not 77.
- No. 64. No headings to report blank; one initiation and two passings; no names or dates; starting number for last year should be 58 instead of 56.
- No. 63. No lodge or Grand Lodge numbers; no lodge seal; dues, \$33.20, not paid.
- No. 69. Omitted Grand Lodge numbers for withdrawn or expelled members.
- No. 72. States one member withdrawn; no name, numbers or date given.
- No. 73. Starting number for next year should be 21, not 23; two reported withdrawn, no names, dates or numbers given; due, 80 cents.

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- No. 83. Reports two restored, only one name given.
- No. 84. Starting number for next year should be 23 instead of 22.
- No. 87. Years omitted in dates; owes balance \$4.
- No. 90. No Grand Lodge numbers.
- No. 92. Two brothers passed in June, 1887, and initiated in July, 1887; reports five passings and gives only four; owes \$1, starting number for next year should be 46, not 45.
- No. 95. Starting number for next year 54, and not 53 as reported.
- No. 100. Neglected to add two to the starting number as reported by committee last year, consequently owes 80 cents; starting number for next year 114, and not 112 as reported.
- No. 104. Fails to give lodge or Grand Lodge numbers.
- No. 106. No Grand Lodge numbers; no years in dates.
- No. 108. Reports two restored and only accounts for one, making starting number for next year 56, not 55.
- No. 109. Reports and pays for four initiated and gives names, dates and numbers of only three.
- No. 112. Reports and pays for sixteen initiated, and only gives names, dates and numbers of fifteen.
- No. 113. Fails to give year in all dates.
- No. 117. Reports and pays for five passings, and only gives names, numbers and dates of four; overpaid \$1.60.
- No. 118. Date of dimit in one case not given; lodge numbers omitted in cases of withdrawn.
- No. 116. Report starts 39; they have 42 members on the rolls; after crediting them with \$1.60 for overpayment last year, they still owe 40 cents.
- No. 116. Omits lodge numbers on those raised and joined and fails to give the year in all dates.
- No. 124. Headings blank; no Grand Lodge numbers.
- No. 126. Fails to give lodge numbers of brothers joined or raised, and omits the year from all dates.
- No. 128. No headings to returns; blank starting number 38, should be 40; they owe 80 cents.
- No. 125. Omits starting number, and in fact the whole page of account is grossly wrong.
- No. 132. Lodge seal omitted; lodge and Grand Lodge numbers omitted; year omitted from dates.
- No. 131. Owes \$43.80.
- No. 136. Has 26 members; only reports 24; owes 80 cents.
- No. 135. Overpaid \$1.60; reports one died; no name, date or number given.
- No. 138. Overpaid \$3 on account of dues.
- No. 144. No lodge seal.
- No. 146. Reports and pays for one passed without giving name or date; reports one dimitted without giving name or date; owes 40 cents.

- No. 150. Grand Lodge numbers omitted.
 No. 154. Overpaid 40 cents.
 No. 156. Starts with number 33, should have been 40; starting number next year should be 47 instead of 40; owes \$2.55.
 No. 148. This lodge sums up the names of five Master Masons, purporting to have been made in 1881, and no fees for the fifteen degrees conferred have ever been paid this Grand Lodge so far as its records show. It also returns five names of initiates without giving birthplace, and it does not appear to have any lodge seal or at any rate does not affix it to its returns.
 No. 159. One brother passed and not paid for; owes Grand Lodge \$1.
 No. 161. Does not seem to understand what the column of lodge numbers is for, but persists in putting in its charter number, invariably, in its place; also omits lodge seal.
 No. 167. Overpaid 80 cents.
 No. 165. Reports nine initiations and only says who six of them were.
 No. 169. Reports twelve passings and only gives names of eleven of them.
 No. 145. Returns very incomplete on account of burning of all lodge records recently; no seal; owes 40 cents.
 No. 168. Lodge seal omitted; no lodge numbers; report in very bad shape; new report should be submitted; reports one passed and one raised, and fails to include them in account; owes Grand Lodge \$2.
 Nos. 9 and 17. No returns received.

Lodges not sending their returns and dues on or before the time specified by the Grand Lodge regulations, are as follows:

No. 1. St. Johns.	No. 108. Relief.
3. St. Paul.	109. Sunset.
4. Hennepin.	114. Ben Franklin.
5. Ancient Landmark.	115. Elgin.
11. Mantorville.	116. Lafayette.
12. Mankato.	117. Granite.
14. Wapahasa.	118. Newport.
18. Winona.	119. Delta.
19. Minneapolis.	122. Kellogg.
20. Caledonia.	123. Prairie.
23. North Star.	129. Swift.
24. Wilton.	130. Arcturus.
27. Blue Earth Valley.	131. Alma.
32. Lakotah.	133. Golden Sheaf.
34. Oriental.	135. Nelson.
35. Mt. Moriah.	137. Appleton.
38. Washington.	138. Orion.

No. 41.	Herman.	No. 139.	Verndale.
44.	King Solomon.	141.	Crookston.
47.	Concord.	144.	Bird Island.
49.	Rising Sun.	145.	Melrose.
50.	Watertown.	146.	Benton.
51.	Acacia.	147.	Canby.
55.	Zion.	148.	Quarry.
56.	Meridian.	149.	Guardian.
58.	Spring Valley.	150.	Warren.
61.	Ashlar.	151.	Chaska.
62.	Star.	152.	Frontier.
64.	Chain Lake.	154.	Norman.
67.	Corinthian.	155.	Tracy.
71.	Paynesville.	156.	Wadena.
76.	Joppa.	157.	Perham.
77.	Tuscan.	158.	Hector.
80.	Henderson.	159.	Long Prairie.
87.	Doric.	160.	Plymouth.
89.	Golden Fleece.	163.	Summit.
90.	Good Faith.	164.	Jasper.
93.	Unity.	165.	Minnehaha.
94.	Keystone.	166.	Garnet.
95.	Sherburne.	167.	Agate.
96.	Libanus.	168.	Braden.
102.	Lebanon.	169.	Pierson.

On motion of Bro. H. R. Wells (36) it was

Resolved, That all returns of lodges reported incorrect by the Committee on Returns of Lodges be returned by the Grand Secretary to the lodges respectively, to be by said lodges corrected and returned to him.

NECROLOGICAL.

The following reports were presented and concurred in:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your committee, to whom was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as related to the decease of R. W. Past Deputy Grand Master Aaron Goodrich, would respectfully submit that the historical outline given in said address of Bro. Goodrich's life work pointed significantly to the fact that he was no ordinary man. His commanding talent had arrested the attention of his fellow travelers, and caused him, from time to time, to be placed in various positions of honor and trust. His character is one we may contemplate with profit. We do not hold him up as a model of perfection. He was a man, and not an angel; and while, as a man, he had his defects, he was also pos-

sessed of many excellent qualities, both of head and heart, worthy of our highest admiration.

We know him but as a brother, and as we saw him, from time to time, in Grand and subordinate lodge. His prejudices were sometimes intense, even to bitterness; but he was one of those positive, independent thinkers who never lacked the courage of his convictions; one whose honesty and frankness commanded even the admiration of his opponents. His historical and literary research was so varied and extensive that he was at home on nearly every subject—a veritable walking encyclopedia of facts, and always an interesting talker.

In his efforts to unmask what he believed to be shams or fictions he was prominent, and at such times his sarcastic, sparkling wit was at once severe and brilliant. And yet we are convinced that no kinder heart ever beat in a human breast. In his judgment of an erring, repentant brother he invariably leaned to the side of mercy, while his hand was ever stretched forth to relieve the suffering and to raise up and support the fallen.

We do not need to resolve that we will cherish his memory, for he was not one to be soon or easily forgotten.

We would recommend that a suitable memorial page be inscribed to his memory and be inserted in the printed proceedings.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES GRISWOLD,

A. M. WRIGHT,

CHARLES JOHNSON,

Committee.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your committee, to whom was referred so much of the M. : W. : Grand Master's address as relates to the decease of R. : W. : Past Deputy Grand Master L. E. Thompson, would respectfully submit that, in the early history of this Grand Lodge, Bro. Thompson was prominent in its counsels, serving his brethren, in every position in which he was placed, with zeal and ability. His life work is done. He has passed on to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," but toward which we are all rapidly journeying.

We would recommend that a suitable memorial page, inscribed to his memory, be inserted in our printed proceedings.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES GRISWOLD,

CHARLES JOHNSON,

Committee.

The Grand Lodge was then called off until 1:30 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

JAN. 12, 1888, 1:30 o'clock.

At the hour named the Grand Lodge resumed labor, officers and members as at morning session.

COMMITTEE ON LODGES U. : D. :

The Committee on Returns of Lodges U. : D. : presented the following report, which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Lodges U. : D. : would respectfully report that we have examined the records and returns of the following named lodges U. : D. :, to-wit: Shekinah Lodge U. : D. :, St. Paul; Marietta Lodge U. : D. :, at Marietta; Rough Ashlar Lodge U. : D. :, Belle Plaine; Plumb Line Lodge U. : D. :, Maine Prairie; Ark Lodge U. : D. :, Minneapolis; Anchor Lodge U. : D. :, Royalton; Valley Lodge U. : D. :, Glenwood; and Roman Eagle Lodge U. : D. :, at Adrian; that we have found in some instances some of the records of these lodges subject to criticism and correction, but we believe that in the future the errors we have pointed out to the several representatives who have appeared before us will not again occur; that generally the records are well kept, and the work of the lodges appears to have been properly performed.

We would therefore recommend that charters be granted to each of the lodges hereinbefore named.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. HARRIES,
JOHN McCULLUM,
S. R. MERRILL,
Committee.

SPECIAL ORDER—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The hour set apart as a special order, the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing year. The Grand Master appointed Bros. A. Marden (98), Geo. D. Emery (4), A. G. Schlener (19) tellers. P. : G. : M. : Griswold presiding.

GRAND MASTER.

The tellers announced that M. : W. : John H. Brown had received a majority of the votes cast for Grand Master, and he was declared elected.

Past Grand Master Pierson and the other Grand Masters present were requested to escort the Grand Master elect into the lodge room.

Ballots were ordered for Deputy Grand Master.

GRAND SECRETARY'S AND GRAND TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Pending the count of the ballots for Deputy Grand Master, the Committee on Grand Secretary's and Grand Treasurer's Accounts presented a report as follows:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Grand Secretary's and Grand Treasurer's Accounts respectfully report that on examination we find the report of the Grand Treasurer to be correct; it agrees with his books and vouchers. We think that the cash book kept by him all the books necessary to the business of that office.

The balance to the credit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund is as follows:

Cash.....	\$1,389 48
State bonds at cost	6,295 94
Total.....	\$7,685 42
The balance in his hands at the date of this report to the credit of the General Fund was.....	\$3,884 19
He has received since the date of that report, dues of this session.....	5,799 00
Total.....	\$9,683 19

The Grand Secretary's report agrees with his books, showing that he has received since the date of his last report as follows:

For two charters.....	\$50 00
For seven dispensations	140 00
For dues and fees of lodges, 1887.....	5,609 00
Total.....	\$5,799 00

For which he has the Grand Treasurer's receipt.

The Committee on Lodge Returns report the fees and dues of this Grand Lodge for 1887, as shown by returns, to be	\$5,562 20
To which we add dues of Faribault, No. 9.....	50 60
And received from lodge No. 76 (on last year's account).....	1 00
Total.....	\$5,613 80
From this deduct (which lodges deducted from their remittances as due them on previous accounts).....	4 80
Balance.....	\$5,609 00

Which is the exact amount received and accounted for by the Grand Secretary. The assets of the Grand Lodge are, therefore, cash in treasury, \$9,683.19. Unpaid dues, none, except Hokah, No. 17, which has not yet reported.

We confess that we have not ascertained all these facts without some labor and much physical suffering from the extremely low temperature in the Grand Secretary's room, and to save our successors from a like experience we earnestly ask that the Committee on Appropriations be requested to appropriate such an amount as in their judgment will procure a stove for the Secretary's office. The Grand Secretary himself seems to be impervious to cold, but committees are mortal.

The record book of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge is written up to date, but, as stated in the Secretary's report, a new book is now needed, the old being filled up.

There should be furnished an index to accompany the Grand Lodge's ledger; the cost would probably not exceed two dollars. This ledger now contains the accounts of this body with each of its subordinate lodges, and is now posted up as far as can be at this time under our system of reports, etc. The books and accounts of the Grand Secretary have been the subject of more or less criticism in the past. The same state of affairs does not now exist. With the exception of the Grand Lodge Register the books are written up to date. The Grand Lodge Register is up to and including 1882, and the Grand Lodge numbers have been furnished to the lodges up to and including 1886.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. DICKINSON,

J. Q. ANNIS,

O. C. HANSON,

Committee.

Adopted, except that portion relative to a stove for the Grand Secretary's office, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

The tellers announced that R. W. J. A. Keister had received a majority of all the votes cast for Deputy Grand Master and was declared duly elected.

The ballots were ordered spread for Senior Grand Warden.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

Pending the count of the ballots for Senior Grand Warden, Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, as the Senior Grand Representative, pre-

sented all the Grand Representatives present, who were received with the Grand Honors.

P. : G. : M. : R. H. Gove, representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah, and R. : W. : S. E. Adams, representative of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, presented written communications which were on motion placed on file.

NOTE.—For list of Grand Representatives see Appendix.—G. : S. :

PAST GRAND MASTER OF MANITOBA.

Past Grand Master Pierson then introduced Past Grand Master J. J. Bell, of Manitoba, and he was received with the honors due his rank.

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.

The tellers announced that R. : W. : Alphonso Barto had received a majority of all the votes cast, and he was declared duly elected Senior Grand Warden.

The ballots were ordered spread for Junior Grand Warden.

Pending the count of the ballots for Junior Grand Warden.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances presented the following report, which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances, to whom was referred the appeal of Bro. W. H. Harries from the action of Caledonia Lodge, No. 20, in the trial of Bro. Edward J. Scofield, having considered the same, do respectfully report that we find said trial to have been irregular, and recommend that all the papers in the case be returned to said Caledonia Lodge, with the direction to proceed with a new trial of the same, and that the parties have the right to introduce such other and further testimony as they may deem advisable.

W. H. GRANT,
M. E. POWELL,
H. J. PECK,
DWIGHT M. BALDWIN,
A. D. COUNTRYMAN,
Committee.

MYSTIC CIRCLE LODGE, NO. 78.

The Committee on Lodges U. . D. . presented a report as follows, which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Lodges U. . D. ., to whom was referred the petition of the former members of Mystic Circle Lodge, No 78, requesting this Grand Lodge to restore to Mystic Circle Lodge, No. 78, its charter, and all other property now in the custody of this Grand Lodge, which was surrendered about seven years ago by said Mystic Circle Lodge, would respectfully report that we have examined said petition and accompanying papers; that we find that said petition is signed by fifteen Master Masons of Houston, Minn., five of whom were members of said Mystic Circle Lodge, No. 78, at the time of the surrender of its charter; that Caledonia Lodge, No. 20, Mystic Star Lodge, No. 69, Orient Lodge, No. 84, and seven brethren of Hokah Lodge, No. 17, ask that the prayer of said petitioners be granted; that the lodges above named are all the lodges around said Mystic Circle Lodge, No. 78, whose territory would be affected by the restoration of said charter.

We do therefore recommend that the charter of said Mystic Circle Lodge, No. 78, be restored to the brethren at Houston, Minn., together with any other property which may be now in the custody of this Grand Lodge, that was formerly surrendered by said Mystic Circle Lodge, No. 78; that said Mystic Circle Lodge, No. 78, be restored to all the rights and privileges of one of the subordinate lodges within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

Dated Jan. 12, 1888.

W. H. HARRIES,
S. R. MERRILL,
JOHN McCULLUM,
Committee.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN.

The tellers announced that Bro. Geo. S. Acker had received a majority of all the votes cast for Junior Grand Warden, and he was declared duly elected.

The ballots were ordered spread for Grand Treasurer.

GRAND TREASURER.

The tellers announced that R. . W. . Joseph H. Thompson had received a majority of all the votes cast for Grand Treasurer, and he was declared duly elected.

The ballots were ordered spread for Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY.

The tellers announced that R. W. A. T. C. Pierson had received a majority of all the votes cast for Grand Secretary, and he was declared duly elected.

EXEMPLIFICATION OF WORK.

Bro. De Vol, W. M. Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 5, announced that there would be a meeting of that lodge this evening, work in the third degree, and invited the members of the Grand Lodge to visit.

RESOLUTION.

On motion of Bro. W. T. Rigby (28), it was

Resolved, That when this Grand Lodge is called off it be until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Bro. H. R. Wells (36) presented a resolution accepting the act of incorporation, eliciting discussion. The resolution was referred to a committee of five, of which the Grand Master was to be chairman.

It was further voted to request the committee to report at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was called off until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

JAN. 13, 1888, 10 o'clock.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor at the hour named. Officers and members as at previous session.

COMMITTEE ON BRO. WELLS' RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO THE
ACT OF INCORPORATION.

The Grand Master appointed as the committee provided for on yesterday: The Grand Master, Bros. C. H. Benton (4), C. Griswold (3), W. H. Harries (20), J. A. Keister (57).

INSTALLATIONS.

It was voted to proceed with the installation of the Grand Officers elect.

On request of the Grand Master P. : G. : M. : A. T. C. Pierson assumed the East, and assisted by P. : G. : M. : H. R. Denny, as Grand Marshal, proceeded to install:

M. : W. : JOHN H. BROWN (89).....Grand Master.
 R. : W. : J. A. KEISTER (57).....Deputy Grand Master.
 R. : W. : ALPHONSO BARTO (60).....Senior Grand Warden.
 R. : W. : GEORGE S. ACKER (5).....Junior Grand Warden.
 R. : W. : JOSEPH H. THOMPSON (19).....Grand Treasurer.

Grand Master Brown assumed the East and proceeded to install:

R. : W. : A. T. C. PIERSON (5).....Grand Secretary,
 and further installations were postponed.

PORTRAIT.

P. : G. : M. : Griswold presented a life-sized portrait of himself to the Grand Lodge, which was on motion accepted and the thanks of the Grand Lodge returned.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances presented several reports, as follows:

WASHINGTON LODGE, NO. 38.

To the Most Worshipful GrandLodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address regarding Washington Lodge, No. 38, respectfully report that, having carefully considered said matter, we recommend that the action of the Grand Master therein be approved.

W. H. GRANT,
 H. J. PECK,
 M. E. POWELL,
 DWIGHT M. BALDWIN,
 A. D. COUNTRYMAN,
Committee.

Adopted.

MOORHEAD LODGE, NO. 126.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address concerning the conflict of jurisdiction between Moorhead Lodge, No. 126, and the Grand Lodge of Dakota, respectfully report that we have had the same under consideration, and having had no evidence before us as to the actual residence of said Hutchinson, approve the Grand Master's action therein and recommend that said matter be referred to him for amicable adjustment.

W. H. GRANT,
M. E. POWELL,
DWIGHT M. BALDWIN,
A. D. COUNTRYMAN,
H. J. PECK,
Committee.

Adopted.

ALMA LODGE, NO. 131.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address concerning Alma Lodge, No. 131, respectfully report that we have carefully considered the same, and recommend that the action of the Grand Master therein be in all things approved.

W. H. GRANT,
M. E. POWELL,
DWIGHT M. BALDWIN,
A. D. COUNTRYMAN,
H. J. PECK,
Committee.

Adopted.

CENTENNIAL LODGE, NO. 127.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address regarding his action in the matter of Centennial Lodge, No. 127, have duly considered the same and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of the Grand Master in restoring the members of said Centennial Lodge, No. 127, to all the rights and privileges of Masonry be and the same is in all things approved and confirmed.

W. H. GRANT,
H. J. PECK,
DWIGHT M. BALDWIN,
A. D. COUNTRYMAN,
M. E. POWELL,
Committee.

Adopted.

AURORA LODGE, NO. 100.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances, to whom was referred the appeal of Bro. A. Brunstine from the action of Aurora Lodge, No. 100, in dismissing the charges preferred by him against Bro. Justin Smith, respectfully report that they have investigated the same, and recommend that the action of said Aurora Lodge, No. 100, be affirmed.

W. H. GRANT,
M. E. POWELL,
DWIGHT M. BALDWIN,
H. J. PECK,
A. D. COUNTRYMAN,
Committee.

Adopted.

KILVINGTON CASE.

* * * * *

Adopted.

NOTE.—See written records.—G. . S. .

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence presented several reports, as follows:

DECISIONS.

(1)

The decisions of the M. . W. . Grand Master during the past year, reported in his address, being numbered one to twelve inclusive, having been referred to us, your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, we beg leave to report upon all those decisions, except the one numbered "V," as follows: We have carefully examined and considered them, and in our opinion they, and each of them (except No. V), are in accordance with masonic law. We therefore recommend that they be approved.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. BENTON,
H. R. DENNY,
H. B. WELLS,

Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Adopted.

(2)

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence beg leave to report that we have carefully considered decision No. 5.

We respectfully call attention to the resolution of 1858, p. 203; to the decision approved in 1879, p. 19; to the decision approved in 1880, p. 14,

and to the resolution of 1883, p. 46, all upon the subject, from which your committee understand the masonic law of this jurisdiction to be that no application for the degrees of Masonry shall be received or entertained from an applicant who has not actually resided within the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he applies, at least during the entire year next preceding the presentation of his application. Your committee are of the opinion that this regulation is a very salutary one and should be strictly enforced.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. BENTON,
H. R. WELLS,
H. R. DENNY,

Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

On motion of Bro. Pierson the decision of the Grand Master in that particular case, No. 5, was approved, and the report of the committee adopted.

HASTY LEGISLATION.

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence having duly considered that portion of the address of the M. : W. : Grand Master, classed by him under the head of "Hasty Legislation," referred to it, beg leave to report as follows:

The evils arising from hasty legislation are apparent to all. Where important new measures are originated and acted upon during the short time occupied by one of our annual communications, we often commit errors. To entirely remedy this evil your committee can conceive of no way. We recommend, however, that the different committees of this Grand Lodge be urged to extreme caution and the utmost diligence in considering matters referred to them.

As to the matter of the form of by-laws referred to, your committee is of the opinion that a committee should now be appointed to revise that form and report at our next Annual Grand Communication, thus giving them ample time to do the work carefully.

This we respectfully recommend.

C. H. BENTON,
H. R. WELLS,
H. R. DENNY,

Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Adopted.

HENDERSON LODGE, NO. 80.

We, your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, having been directed to consider the portion of the address of the Most Worshipful Grand Master entitled by him "An Oversight," beg leave to report:

That we have carefully considered the matter, and that in our opinion the advice and instructions given to the W. : M. : of Henderson Lodge

by the M. W. Grand Master are in accordance with the masonic law of this jurisdiction as it now stands.

Since the decision of 1880, to the effect that the Grand Lodge is vested with power, to the exclusion of subordinate lodges, to restore an expelled Mason to the rights and privileges of Masonry, our Grand Constitution has been so amended as to give to subordinate lodges the power, which they did not possess before, to expel a Mason. Having power to expel, your committee is of the opinion that subordinate lodges have now the power to restore.

We therefore recommend that the action of the M. W. Grand Master be approved.

While your committee is of the opinion that the law, as it now stands, is as above stated, we think the good of Masonry requires that this Grand Lodge adopt some rule prescribing the mode of procedure when an expelled Mason seeks to be restored. This we think necessary to avoid danger of too hasty action in such matters.

We have therefore prepared an additional regulation which we submit herewith, and the adoption of which we recommend.

C. H. BENTON,

H. R. DENNY,

Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Concurred in.

NEW REGULATION.

Subordinate lodges within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge have authority to restore a brother, who has been suspended or expelled, to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, in the following manner, to-wit:

The petition of the brother for restoration must be presented to the lodge from which such brother has been suspended or expelled, at a regular communication, to be referred to a committee of investigation, to lie over until the second regular communication thereafter, to which communication all members of the lodge residing within the jurisdiction of said lodge shall be duly summoned in person, or by mail, at least twenty days previous to said communication; at which time such petition must receive a unanimous secret ballot in favor thereof. But such brother, after restoration, can only become a member of a lodge in the manner prescribed for unaffiliated Masons.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your special committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. Wells in relation to accepting the act of incorporation of the Grand Lodge, and all acts amendatory thereof, do respectfully report that we have given the subject such attention as the time allowed us for that

purpose would permit, and recommend that the said resolution be adopted. The same is hereto attached.

JOHN H. BROWN,
CHAS. GRISWOLD,
J. A. KEISTER,
W. H. HARRIES,
Committee.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Bro. Wells' resolution:

WHEREAS, By request of this M. W. Grand Lodge, the legislature of this State, by amendment duly passed, approved March, 1885, amended and confirmed the act of 1853 incorporating this Grand Lodge, and,

WHEREAS, The board of trustees provided for by said act was elected and organized; rules and regulations for the government of the same have been adopted; and,

WHEREAS, It does not appear from the records that said act of incorporation has been formally accepted by this Grand Lodge,

Resolved, That said act, and the act amendatory referred to, and the proceedings, to-wit: the election and organization of said board of trustees, and all acts pertaining thereto, be and the same are hereby accepted and confirmed.

Jan. 12, 1888.

H. R. WELLS.

The report was concurred in and the resolution adopted.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

submitted the following reports:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appropriations respectfully recommend appropriations from the funds of the Grand Lodge in amounts stated hereinafter, respectively, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to-wit:

For amount of pay roll.....	\$2,400 00
For expenses of the Most Worshipful Grand Master for 1887	300 00
For salary of Grand Secretary for 1888.....	1,000 00
For chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	250 00
For Grand Tyler.....	25 00
For contingent expenses Grand Secretary.....	150 00
For rent Grand Secretary's office.....	162 50
For Thomas Montgomery, Assistant Grand Secretary, 1888...	25 00
For insurance Grand Lodge property.....	63 00
For printing Grand Lodge proceedings 1888.....	600 00
For photographs Past Grand Master.....	120 00
For Widows' and Orphans' Fund.....	2,000 00

For reimbursement of lodges for overpaid dues, as appears from the report of the Committee on Lodge Returns.....	\$7 00
For stove for Grand Secretary's office.....	25 00
For O. G. Miller, printing circulars	4 00
For reprint of Grand Lodge proceedings, 1873.....	380 00
For blanks for returns of lodges.....	25 00
For record book and index.....	14 00
For Bros. Acker, Dickens and Montgomery, as Committee on Lodge Returns.....	34 75
For return Grand Lodge dues Corner Stone Lodge, No. 99, furniture destroyed by fire	68 00
For return Grand Lodge dues 1887, Melrose Lodge, No. 145	18 60
For R. W. B. F. Jenness, District Deputy G. M., expenses investigating and reclaiming property of Centennial Lodge, No. 127, charter arrested..	7 00
For R. W. Bro. A. La Due, expenses investigating and report in the matter of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 19.....	12 75
For Currie Lodge, No. 142, for relief of widow of Bro. Jas. W. Rewalt	100 00
For Red Wing Lodge, No. 8, for relief of wife and family of John Yanse, insane.....	100 00
For Harmony Lodge, No. 43, for relief of widow of Bro. Christian Haas.....	100 00
For W. H. Grant, chairman Appeals and Grievances—three days.....	9 00
For relief of Bro. Wm. C. Guild, St. Paul Lodge, No. 3.....	100 00
For relief of Bro. S. F. Varney, Lake View Lodge, No. 145...	100 00

Respectfully submitted,

H. R. WELLS,
J. E. GETTMAN,
C. L. BROWN,

Committee.

Adopted.

DELINQUENTS.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the resolution relating to remitting the penalty of loss of per diem and mileage of representatives of subordinate lodges for neglecting to make returns and remit dues within the time specified by the regulations of this Grand Lodge, respectfully submit that they have considered the same and that owing to the exigency existing in the obstructions of the means of communication by reason of the snow blockade, which has in many instances prevented the returns and remittances reaching the Grand Secretary, and other reasons deemed convincing to your committee that the de-

linquency is not owing to negligence merely, the committee recommend that the resolution remitting the penalty be adopted.

H. R. WELLS,

J. E. GETMAN,

C. L. BROWN.

Committee.

Resolved, That the penalty attached to those lodges who were delinquent in making their annual returns be and the same is hereby remitted for the season of 1888.

Adopted.

PAY ROLL.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

The Committee on Pay Roll respectfully present the following:

PAY ROLL—1887-88.

NO.	GRAND OFFICERS.	MILE-AGE.	PER DIEM.	TOTAL.	RECEIVED BY
	Jno. H. Brown, M. W. G. M.	\$4 35	\$9 00	\$13 35	J. H. Brown.
	J. A. Keister, R. W. D. G. M.	5 00	9 00	14 00	J. A. Keister.
	Alphonso Barto, R. W. S. G. W.	5 87	9 00	14 87	A. Barto.
	Ambrose LaDue, R. W. J. G. W.	4 65	9 00	13 65	A. La Due.
	J. H. Thompson, R. W. G. T.	50	9 00	9 50	J. H. Thompson.
	A. T. C. Pierson, R. W. G. S. ....	.....	.....	9 00	A. T. C. Pierson.
	Rev. J. J. Hilmer, W. G. C.	4 15	9 00	13 15	J. J. Hilmer.
	Geo. S. Acker, W. G. S. D. ....	.....	9 00	9 00	Geo. S. Acker.
	H. T. King, W. G. J. D.	1 00	9 00	10 00	H. T. King.
	S. S. Kilvington, W. G. M.	50	9 00	9 50	S. S. Kilvington.
	Dwight M. Baldwin, W. G. St. B.	1 65	9 00	10 65	Dwight M. Baldwin.
	A. D. Countryman, W. G. Sw. B.	6 70	9 00	15 70	A. D. Countryman.
	Henry Van Brunt, W. G. S. S.	8 50	9 00	17 50	H. Van Brunt.
	J. M. Tomason, W. G. J. S.	5 87	9 00	14 87	J. M. Tomason.
	PAST GRAND OFFICERS.				
	Chas. Griswold, P. G. M. ....	.....	9 00	9 00	Chas. Griswold.
	E. W. Durant, P. G. M.	1 00	9 00	10 00	E. W. Durant.
	Henry R. Wells, P. G. M.	8 20	9 00	17 20	H. R. Wells by W. W. Foote.
	C. H. Benton, P. G. M.	50	9 00	9 50	C. H. Benton.
	Henry R. Denny, P. G. M. ....	.....	9 00	9 00	H. R. Denny.
	R. H. Gove, P. G. M.	4 00	9 00	13 00	R. H. Gove.
	W. T. Rigby, P. D. G. M.	3 00	9 00	12 00	W. T. Rigby by E. P. O.
	T. Lombard, P. G. S. W.	1 00	9 00	10 00	T. Lombard.
	Sam. E. Adams, P. G. S. W.	50	9 00	9 50	Sam. E. Adams.
	S. R. Merrill, P. G. S. W.	2 40	9 00	11 40	S. R. Merrill.
	Edgar Nash, P. G. S. W.	50	9 00	9 50	Edgar Nash.
	L. Z. Rogers, P. G. S. W.	3 00	9 00	12 00	L. Z. Rogers.
	A. P. Fitch, P. G. S. W. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fred Joss, P. G. J. W.	1 65	9 00	10 65	F. Joss.
	E. P. Barnum, P. G. J. W.	6 60	9 00	15 60	E. P. Barnum.
	A. J. Edgerton, P. G. J. W.	9 20	9 00	18 20	A. J. Edgerton.
	C. H. Smith, P. G. J. W.	7 00	9 00	16 00	C. H. Smith.
	A. Marden, P. G. J. W.	6 15	9 00	15 15	A. Marden.

PAY ROLL—1887-88.

NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	MILRAGE. 1888.	PER DIEM.	PAID.	RECEIVED BY
1	St. Johns	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$10 00	A. K. Doe.
2	Cataract	50	9 00	9 50	J. G. Moore, by H. M. Kent.
3	St. Paul .....	.....	9 00	9 00	.....
4	Hennepin	50	9 00	9 50	H. Payne, by A. Y. Davidson.
5	Ancient Landmark .....	.....	9 00	9 00	W. G. De Vol.
6	Dakota	1 18	9 00	10 18	N. Emerson.
7	Red Wing	1 65	9 00	10 65	H. A. W. Morrel.
8	Faribault	2 05	9 00	11 05	I. G. Beaumont.
9	Mankato	4 10	.....	.....	.....
12	Wapahasa	2 80	9 00	11 80	Ed. \$6.20 Marden as P. G. J. W.
14	Monticello	2 00	9 00	11 00	B. Almy.
16	Hokah .....	.....	.....	.....	J. M. Comaford
17	Winona	4 15	9 00	13 15	C. C. Clement.
18	Minneapolis	50	9 00	9 50	A. G. Schlener.
19	Caledonia	6 35	9 00	15 35	W. H. Harries, by W. W. Foote.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

JANUARY 13TH, 2:30 o'clock.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor at the hour named. Officers and members as at previous session. The Grand Master announced the following as the appointed officers for the ensuing year:

W.: Rev. ROBERT FORBES (2).....	Grand Orator.
W.: Rev. M. D. SHUTTER (2).....	Grand Chaplain.
W.: LEVI W. FOLSOM (55).....	Grand Senior Deacon.
W.: THOS. C. BIVINS (100).....	Grand Junior Deacon.
W.: W. H. HARRIES (20).....	Grand Marshal.
W.: W. H. GRANT (3).....	Grand Standard Bearer.
W.: G. W. ROCKWELL (69).....	Grand Sword Bearer.
W.: ALEX. FIDDES (90).....	Grand Senior Steward.
W.: JOHN HOUSE (133).....	Grand Junior Steward.
W.: G. L. DORNBERG (91).....	Grand Pursuivant.
W.: J. C. FISCHER (3).....	Grand Tyler.

Bro. Kilvington being present the Grand Master proceeded to carry out the resolution of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

RESOLUTIONS—THANKS.

On motion of Bro. W. T. Rigby (28) it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to the several railroad companies of this State, for reduced rates of fare to the officers and members of this Grand Lodge.

Also, to Minnesota Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, for the use of its hall for this Grand Annual Communication.

TO AMEND GENERAL REGULATIONS.

On motion of Bro. W. F. Dickinson (91) it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Grand Master to report, at the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge, an amendment to the general regulations, with regard to the standing committees; said amendment to provide for such committees as are necessary, and to define their general duties.

The Grand Master appointed Bros. W. F. Dickinson (91), Grand Secretary (5), Thos. Montgomery (54), such committee.

COMMITTEE ON LODGE BY-LAWS.

Bros. A. T. C. Pierson (5), W. H. Grant (3), H. M. Banks (3).

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON GRAND MASTER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address which relates to the correspondence of the Grand Master, would respectfully report that they have had the same under consideration, and find that the address very elaborately presents the matter; and your committee believe that no better, or more appropriate, answer could be made to many communications addressed to the Grand Master than a simple reference to this most able address.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

C. H. BENTON,

E. P. BARNUM,

W. T. RIGBY,

Committee.

Adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Unfinished Business would respectfully report that they find that the various appropriations, made by this Grand Lodge at its former session, for the relief of Masons or their widows, and paid to certain brethren to be paid by them to the persons for whom they were appropriated, have not made any report to this Grand Lodge of what disposition has been made of said funds; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all brethren who have received any of said moneys shall make report to the Grand Secretary, or to this Grand Lodge, on or before its next session, of what disposition has been made of said funds.

W. T. RIGBY,

O. H. PAGE,

Committee.

Adopted.

REPORT ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

On motion the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was ordered to be printed with the proceedings of this session.

INSTALLATION OF APPOINTED OFFICERS.

On request of the Grand Master, P. : G. : M. : A. T. C. Pierson assumed the East, and with the assistance of Bro. S. S

Kilvington, Grand Marshal, proceeded to install the appointed Grand Officers, except the Grand Orator and Grand Chaplain, they to be installed in their respective lodges.

CLOSING.

No further business appearing, the Thirty-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Minnesota was closed in AMPLE FORM, Bro. Chas. Griswold acting as Grand Chaplain.

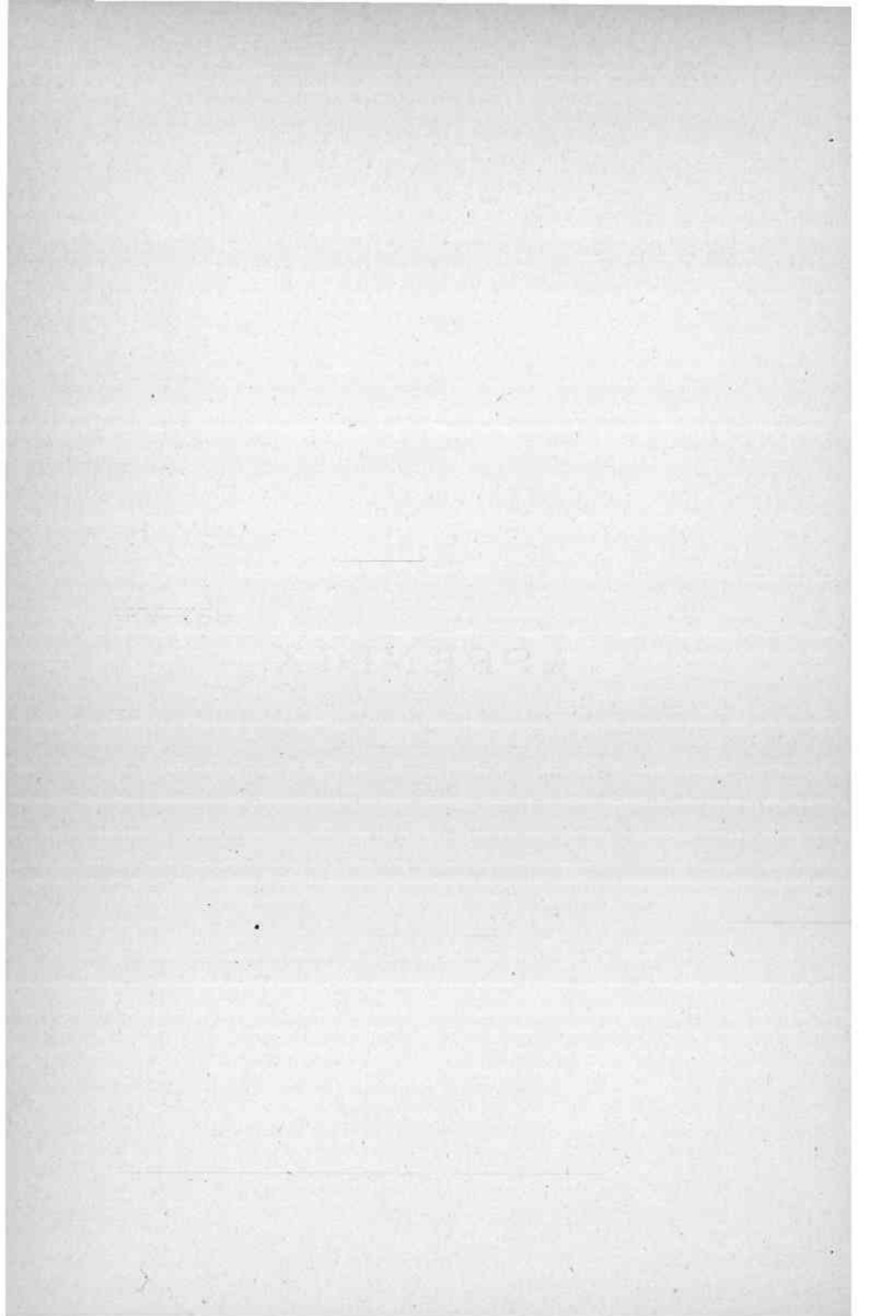
J. H. BROWN,
Grand Master.



Attest:

A. T. C. PIERSON,
Grand Secretary.

APPENDIX.



APPENDIX A—GRAND OFFICERS.

ELECTIVE GRAND OFFICERS OF THE G. L. OF MINNESOTA, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1853, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

YEAR.	GRAND MASTER.	No. Loc.	DEPUTY G. M.†.	No. Loc.	SENIOR G. W.†.	No. Loc.	JUNIOR G. W.†.	No. Loc.	G. TREASURER	No. Loc.	G. SECRETARY.	No. Loc.
1853	A. E. Amest.....	2	A. Goodrich.....	3	D. F. Brawley.....	3	A. Van Vorhes.....	1	E. Casel.....	2	J. G. Leunont.....	2
1854	A. E. Amest.....	2	D. F. Brawley.....	3	A. Van Vorhes.....	3	A. T. C. Person.....	5	E. Casel.....	4	H. Reynolds.....	3
1855	M. Sherburne.....	2	A. T. C. Person.....	2	C. T. Stearns.....	2	A. Van Vorhes.....	5	E. Casel.....	4	H. Reynolds.....	3
1856	A. T. C. Person.....	2	H. N. Setzer.....	1	Thomas Lombard.....	6	A. A. Hodgson.....	4	E. Casel.....	4	H. Reynolds.....	2
1857	A. T. C. Person.....	2	Wm. H. Mower.....	1	E. A. Hodgson.....	11	William Lee.....	7	E. Casel.....	4	Geo. W. Prescott.....	3
1858	A. T. C. Person.....	2	D. B. Loomis.....	1	Frank Mantor.....	11	A. C. Smith.....	3	E. Casel.....	19	Geo. W. Prescott.....	3
1859	A. T. C. Person.....	2	D. B. Loomis.....	1	Samuel E. Adams.....	16	J. C. Whipple.....	16	E. Casel.....	19	Geo. W. Prescott.....	3
1860	A. T. C. Person.....	2	D. B. Loomis.....	1	J. C. Whipple.....	9	C. W. Thompson.....	17	E. Casel.....	19	Geo. W. Prescott.....	3
1861	A. T. C. Person.....	2	J. C. Whipple.....	9	L. E. Thompson.....	1	George Bradley.....	31	E. Casel.....	19	Geo. W. Prescott.....	3
1862	A. T. C. Person.....	2	L. E. Thompson.....	1	C. H. Lindley.....	21	W. T. Rigby.....	28	E. Casel.....	19	Geo. W. Prescott.....	3
1863	Geo. W. Prescott.....	3	P. P. Hubell.....	18	G. B. Cooley.....	31	A. B. Curry.....	23	George L. Otis.....	5	A. T. C. Person.....	3
1864	Geo. W. Prescott.....	3	W. T. Rigby.....	18	Robert Stewart.....	11	A. J. Phelps.....	34	George L. Otis.....	5	C. W. Carpenter.....	3
1865	Charles W. Nash.....	35	R. A. Jones.....	28	S. R. Merrill.....	49	S. R. Merrill.....	40	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1866	Charles W. Nash.....	35	R. A. Jones.....	21	S. R. Merrill.....	40	S. Y. Hyde.....	49	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1867	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	S. Y. Hyde.....	40	S. Y. Hyde.....	49	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1868	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	E. D. B. Porter.....	49	Fred Joss.....	8	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1870	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1871	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1872	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1873	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1874	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1875	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1876	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1877	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1878	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1879	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1880	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1881	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1882	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1883	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1884	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1885	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1886	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1887	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3
1888	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	12	J. W. Morford.....	33	George L. Otis.....	5	Wm. S. Combs.....	3

† Expelled.

† Deceased.

* No session of the Grand Lodge in 1862 or 1868.

APPENDIX B—DIRECTORY OF SUBORDINATE LODGES.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	W. MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.
1	St. Johns.....	Stillwater.....	H. T. King.....	T. C. Clark.....	J. B. Sutton.....	J. C. Rhodes, Jr.
2	Catawba.....	Minneapolis.....	John G. Moore.....	Frank R. Stoneman.....	Henry N. Blend.....	Solon Armstrong.
3	St. Paul.....	St. Paul.....	H. M. Banks.....	E. H. Brown.....	John E. Davis.....	A. W. Thompson.
4	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	Henry Payne.....	I. H. Davidson.....	J. H. Randall.....	John P. Thompson.
5	Ancient Landmark.....	St. Paul.....	Wm. G. De Vol.....	Israel Z. Z. Sprague.....	Bernard Zimmerman.....	William Dampier.
6	Dakota.....	Hastings.....	Nathan Emerson.....	W. W. Weeks.....	A. E. Worthington.....	Julius Paus.
7	Red Wing.....	Red Wing.....	Henry A. Willard.....	Henry P. McIntyre.....	John H. Rich.....	Charles L. Davis.
8	Faribault.....	Faribault.....	Ingham Beaumont.....	C. C. Abbott.....	Don F. Munroe.....	E. F. Bassett.
9	Mankato.....	Mankato.....	W. H. Edison.....	C. A. Miller.....	W. H. Vinton.....	Rifer Manton.
10	Mankato.....	Mankato.....	J. W. Andrews.....	G. W. Mead.....	F. G. Heinzer.....	P. W. Richter.
11	Wapasha.....	Wapasha.....	J. M. Comaford.....	H. M. Dugan.....	J. H. Foster.....	Julius Schmidt.
12	Monticello.....	Monticello.....	J. M. Comaford.....	A. H. Krays.....	D. F. Fuller.....	Walter Longfellow.
13	Hokah.....	Hokah.....	C. C. Clement.....	H. C. Shepard.....	H. W. Clark.....	J. J. Hiltner.
14	Winona.....	Winona.....	Adolph G. Schlener.....	Horace M. Meyers.....	Wool Munro.....	Jas. H. Hiltner.
15	Minneapolis.....	Minneapolis.....	W. H. Harris.....	Hudson Whelan.....	C. E. Lyman.....	Samuel H. Wheaton.
16	Caledonia.....	Caledonia.....	A. T. Stebbins.....	John I. Fulkerson.....	W. L. Breckenbridge.....	C. H. Whitted.
17	Rochester.....	Rochester.....	Geo. Z. Logan.....	Wm. L. Pattison.....	Jas. A. Peck.....	C. W. Russell.
18	Pleasant Grove.....	Pleasant Grove.....	M. D. Taylor.....	Theo. C. Wing.....	Geo. McMahon.....	R. W. Kingsbury.
19	North Star.....	St. Cloud.....	Geo. Hofeld.....	F. D. Seaman.....	Wm. O. Hunt.....	F. K. Field.
20	Wilton.....	Alma City.....	J. O. Amis.....	Andrew Milne.....	Hmrs. Robertson.....	Samuel S. Mallory.
21	Western Star.....	Albert Lea.....	E. P. Crossman.....	W. V. Davee.....	S. N. Pelt.....	Benjamin Reeder.
22	Blue Earth Valley.....	Winnebago City.....	Alfred Welch.....	B. E. Lillyer.....	D. A. Weller.....	W. T. Rigby.
23	Clearwater.....	Clearwater.....	Henry O. Hilton.....	Walter P. Macomber.....	Roscoe W. Field.....	Abner Tiley.
24	Morning Star.....	La Crescent.....	Geo. B. Read.....	Barkley Varner.....	Wm. H. Baier.....	Oscar L. Cutler.
25	Anoka.....	Anoka.....	F. P. Case.....	C. H. Robinson.....	L. L. Blair.....	Edward C. Gran.
26	King Hiram.....	Jordan.....	Henry Birkett.....	David Downis.....	Geo. D. Holden.....	M. E. Chadwick.
27	Sakatah.....	Watonna.....	Silas S. Lewis.....	Edward A. Rosing.....	Edward A. Dibble.....	H. G. Schulz.
28	Star in the East.....	Cannon Falls.....	J. E. Fitch.....	E. A. Whitford.....	Henry Frieseler.....	M. B. Chadwick.
29	Mont. Moriah.....	Hastings.....	Wm. M. Foot.....	E. S. Lint.....	W. S. Newton.....	John A. Wilson.
30	Preston.....	Preston.....	W. W. Fowell.....	F. M. Swarthout.....	J. J. Dykes.....	O. H. Jacobson.
31	Mystic Tie.....	Pine Island.....	H. W. Secerns.....	S. H. Emerson.....	L. E. Day.....	D. W. Severnport.
32	Washington.....	Concord.....	William Todd.....	H. E. Manning.....	Wm. McKostle.....	M. M. Severn.
33	Fidelity.....	Austin.....	Horace F. Johns.....	J. H. Hall.....	Benj. H. Newton.....	L. G. Basford.
34	Carnelian.....	Lake City.....	J. H. Hall.....	Wm. C. Russell.....	Peter Fisher.....	Adelbert Wells.
35	Hermion.....	Glencroft.....	C. D. Jacobs.....	F. V. Brown.....	.....	C. E. Johnson.
36	Harmony.....	Shakopee.....	.....	.....	.....	Ashter S. Snyder.
37	King Solomon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	O. W. Hunt.
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. A. Wilder.

45.....	Union	Le Sueur	Geo. W. Taylor	Rollin E. Smith	Harry Hegna	Elmer H. Dearth
46.....	Evergreen	L. S. Draper	L. S. Draper	M. H. Fuller	W. E. Walker	W. B. Hesselgren
47.....	Concord	Arthur B. French	Arthur B. French	W. H. Hall	Henry Zimmerman	J. W. Chambers
48.....	Northfield	John T. Murphy	John T. Murphy	Geo. M. Coon	Chas. Pierce	D. H. Lord
49.....	Social Sun	Everett C. Johnson	Everett C. Johnson	Alfred W. Smith	Elsworth E. Rank	Wm. J. Bernier
50.....	Watertown	F. S. Coffin	F. S. Coffin	J. M. Holliday	W. W. Mapes	F. W. Jacobs
51.....	Acacia	Wm. W. Furber	Wm. W. Furber	Irving G. Morey	Thos. Shellenbarger	Peter Thompson
52.....	Cannon River	Lewis M. Hollister	Lewis M. Hollister	Fred. H. Osterhout	Coleman Bloomer	Judson C. Temple
53.....	Morrison	James H. Snyder	James H. Snyder	Henry C. Miller	Samuel P. Witty	Thos. Montgomery
54.....	St. Peter	Wm. L. Dedon	Wm. L. Dedon	Clarence E. Paslee	Mathew H. Arnold	Geo. W. Seymour
55.....	Taylor Falls	Joseph Underleak	Joseph Underleak	Wm. W. Murphy	Orin Thurber	Wm. H. Salsbee
56.....	Chaffee	Albert J. Franklin	Albert J. Franklin	H. L. Sprout	Andrew R. Moore, Jr.	Julius N. De Wolf
57.....	Blue Earth City	B. F. Farmer	B. F. Farmer	H. A. Stevens	Henry Mortimer	O. D. Hutchinson
58.....	Spring Valley	C. L. Todd	C. L. Todd	Chas. Fish	John Dean	A. R. Holmeir
59.....	Hutchinson	Lyman R. Barto	Lyman R. Barto	E. M. Weston	I. M. Thomason	L. M. Kells
60.....	Star	C. S. Andrews	C. S. Andrews	D. M. Thompson	Milo Matson	C. E. Bondy
61.....	Star	J. R. Ames	J. R. Ames	D. R. Thompson	L. P. Harvey	D. W. Gupill
62.....	Rockford	S. G. Cobb	S. G. Cobb	B. F. Vories	Frank L. Meacham	L. D. Colby
63.....	Plainview	M. E. L. Shanks	M. E. L. Shanks	Chas. W. Taylor	Wm. N. Lovatt	R. M. Ward
64.....	Farmount	Reuben H. Sanderson	Reuben H. Sanderson	W. S. Hammond	M. S. Dorsett	Albert Olson
65.....	Lakeland	E. A. Clark	E. A. Clark	E. Z. Needham	John E. Orcutt	W. W. Murphy
66.....	Madelia	F. L. Brackett	F. L. Brackett	John McLeod	H. Locken	J. M. D. Craft
67.....	Corinthian	Geo. W. Rackwell	Geo. W. Rackwell	Romeo J. Tuttle	Alex. Chisholm	John L. Williams
68.....	Mystic Star	A. Perry Elliott	A. Perry Elliott	John Thompson	R. A. Carr	E. R. Phipps
69.....	Paynesville	H. M. McIntyre	H. M. McIntyre	C. E. McCan	Z. E. Dailey	F. A. Beck
70.....	Lansing	E. M. Winslow	E. M. Winslow	A. J. Porter	J. M. Wykoff	J. C. Carll
71.....	Brownsville	C. A. Roy	C. A. Roy	E. A. White	Nathan I. Youngblood	I. L. Clagborn
72.....	Eureka	J. H. Cornell	J. H. Cornell	Jerome F. Cooley	John Geib	Roger S. Powell
73.....	Le Roy	Theodore Brown	Theodore Brown	James B. Sharpe	G. H. Roe	H. A. Seigneuret
74.....	Garden City	Henry Van Brunt	Henry Van Brunt	John J. Woolley	John Lanzer	O. I. Richards
75.....	Waseca	Louis M. Needow	Louis M. Needow	T. Robinson	A. Vogel	Thos. R. Briggs
76.....	Duluth	F. Van Hoesen	F. Van Hoesen	John J. Woolley	F. F. Butler	A. E. Anderson
77.....	Henderson	G. E. Arnold	G. E. Arnold	John J. Woolley	F. F. Butler	E. S. Woodbridge
78.....	Alexandria	Cyrus Converse	Cyrus Converse	John J. Woolley	Frank Dean	J. B. Gregoire
79.....	Howard Lake	G. Maxwell	G. Maxwell	John J. Woolley	H. E. Robinson	K. F. Woodard
80.....	Kasson	Alfred L. Taylor	Alfred L. Taylor	John J. Woolley	C. N. Andrews	Hamlet Stevens
81.....	High Forest	Alex. Fiddes	Alex. Fiddes	John J. Woolley	C. B. Tuttle	A. H. Strong
82.....	High Forest	O. L. Dornberg	O. L. Dornberg	John J. Woolley	George Drake	Sam'l J. Race
83.....	High Forest	Wm. Cadmer	Wm. Cadmer	John J. Woolley	C. H. Chadbourne	Chas. A. Dickey
84.....	High Forest	S. N. Wright	S. N. Wright	John J. Woolley	J. A. Sem	C. A. Moody
85.....	High Forest	T. J. Murlin	T. J. Murlin	John J. Woolley	Geo. Knudson	O. W. Hagen
86.....	High Forest	Dwight R. Houston	Dwight R. Houston	Benj. F. Mabree	Frank M. Wallace	W. F. Chadbourne
87.....	High Forest					
88.....	High Forest					
89.....	High Forest					
90.....	High Forest					
91.....	High Forest					
92.....	High Forest					
93.....	High Forest					
94.....	High Forest					
95.....	High Forest					

E. A. Bowers.

H. F. Wess.....
Hiram H. Clifford.....

W. H. Nichols

C. L. Chamberlain

Bele Plaine

Rough Ashler

177.....
178.....

APPENDIX C.

*the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Officers and Members
of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, A. F. & A. M., A. D. 1888,
L. 5888, greeting:*

MY BRETHREN: Health forbidding my presence, and being unwill-
ing to seem remiss in the duty assigned me by the M. W. Grand
Master, I hereby submit an oration for your consideration, which will, I
trust, meet with favorable acceptance. Fraternally yours,

T. G. CRUMP,

ST. CROIX, MINN., December, 1887.

Grand Orator.

ORATION.

The echoing footsteps of nearly thirty centuries have passed away
from the ancient city of the Israelitish kings witnessed to the greatest
the world had ever gazed upon. The descendants of a people
who had once been slaves of the Egyptian Pharaohs, had gathered on
the fresh floor of Araunah, the Jebusite. Upon Mount Moriah's
old brow had arisen the beauteous temple of Solomon. For seven
years, without the sound of axe or hammer, that surpassingly glo-
rious building had grown heavenward in honor of the only true God,
Jehovah Eloheim of the world's beginning; 3,000 years after the
Garden of Eden had closed against the erring father of our race, the
world's great Architect, the Deity of the chosen people, had a special
place bidding place.

Temples and altars by myriads dotted the peopled places of the earth,
this costly structure, grand in its proportions, beautiful in its har-
mony, was the only temple in all the earth specially erected to the Lord
of hosts, and dedicated to the worship of Jehovah. An earnest long-
ing possessed the heart of the warrior king to build a house worthy
of the biding presence of the God of Israel. King David was
permitted to gather materials suitable for the house of the Lord, and
his son had utilized. The temple was at last completed, and the
people of Israel, the joy of the whole earth, looked upward in the rising
setting sunlight to the honor and glory of the true and only God.

Where I pass to the consideration of the true glory of Solomon's
temple, as well as that of every structure erected for the worship of the
world's Supreme Architect, I wish you to listen attentively to the words
of a scholar regarding this first temple and its dedication. Saith
Stanley:

129	SWIT	Benson	J. W. Edwards	J. S. Eaton	W. W. Parker	A. D. Aldrich	W. W. Johnson
130	Arcturus	Red Wing	Ozias Whitman	W. F. Cobb	W. F. Barber	E. R. Aldrich	E. F. Grow
131	Alma	Lyle	Jas. Bowen	Aug. Truwe	L. D. Carter	E. F. Grow	C. J. Wheahan
132	Humboldt	Norwood	A. O. Malmgren	Edwin J. Jones	Fred. Lampke	C. J. Wheahan	Ed. O. Bachman
133	Golden Sheaf	Morris	Ole C. Hanson	Geo. C. Brunginate	Frank A. Hancock	W. W. Griswold	W. W. Griswold
134	Cokato	Cokato	Gordon W. Johnson	S. R. Wells	John P. Olsson	Frank Griffith	Frank Griffith
135	Nelson	Buffalo	O. H. Bushnell	W. J. Swoffer	Thos. Smithsen	A. Y. Eaton	A. Y. Eaton
136	Walnut	Walnut Grove	John R. Fitch	J. H. Peckinpaugh	A. D. Lenard	A. Evans	A. Evans
137	Appleton	Appleton	A. D. Countryman		J. E. Lathrop	Gunder Kevley	Gunder Kevley

"King David belonged to the earlier warlike and nomadic era. The fulfillment of his design (to erect the temple) was reserved for his more peaceful son. Still, two definite steps were taken toward it; first, in consequence of the vision which connected the hill with the name of 'Moriah,' the threshing floor of Araunah was selected for the sacred site, and the whole hill was subsequently added; secondly, the materials were begun to be laid in, and communications opened with Hiram. It was the first work that King Solomon undertook. The stones were brought partly from Lebanon, partly from the neighborhood of Bethlehem, partly from the quarries discovered in our own day under the temple rock, and known by the name of 'The Royal Caverns.' Hiram's assistance was doubly valuable, both from the architectural skill of his countrymen and from his supply of the cedar of Lebanon, conveyed on rafts to Joppa. An immense array, chiefly of Canaanites, was raised to work in the forests and in the quarries of Lebanon. In order to reconcile the new architecture with the letter of the old law the stones were hewn in the quarries, and placed with reverent silence one upon another, without sound of ax or hammer, as if by the gradual growth of nature. 'Like some tall palm, the noiseless fabric sprang.' Hiram, the first sculptor and engraver of Israel, was half foreigner. His father was a Tyrian, and was dead; but his mother was a Danite, who lived in Naphtali. He thus sprang, on the Israelitish side, from the same tribe, and (according to Jewish tradition) from the same family, as Aholiab, the Danite artist in the wilderness. So wide was his fame, and so profound the reverence entertained for him by the two sovereigns to whom he belonged, that he is called 'the father' both of Solomon and of Hiram. Under his direction the vessels of brass were cast in the clay pits of the Jordan valley, and they were so numerous that Solomon left them unweighed. The uneven rock of Moriah had to be leveled, and the inequalities filled by immense substructions of 'great stones,' 'costly stones,' 'hewed stones.' It is of these, if of any part of the temple, that the remains are still to be seen."

I can not dwell to follow, step by step, the sum of the seven years, toil, but I wish to call your attention to a "small court on the highest ridge of the hill. Here was the sacred rock bought by David from Araunah, the ancient Jebusite king, on the day of the cessation of the pestilence. It was, as it were, the reverse of Naboth's vineyard. The memory that David had acquired it by just purchase long remained in oriental tradition. And the rocky threshing floor of the heathen prince, thus emerging in the very centre of the sanctuary, was a monument of the homage paid to justice and toleration in the heart of the worship of Jehovah. On this platform rose the altar, probably the same one erected by David. It was a square chest of wood, plated outside with brass, filled inside with stones and earth, with a fire on

the brass grating at the top; the whole placed on a mass of rough stone. The rudeness of the structure bore evidence to the antiquity of the rites celebrated upon it. It represented at once a table and a hearth; 'the table of the Lord,' on which the dead animal was roasted and burnt, after having been fastened to one of the four square projections which, under the name of 'horns,' protruded from each corner; a vast hearth it was on which to light the sacred fire, which went up, spire like, to the sky—'the hearth of God.' The space behind the altar, and immediately beyond, was especially sacred, as enshrining the presence of the Invisible. Overshadowing this space there rose—instead of the tabernacle, half tent, half hovel—a solid building, the 'Temple,' properly so called, the palace of the Lord. In the porch the Tyrian sculptors displayed their art to the full in the two elaborate pillars; they stood immediately under the porch within, but not supporting it, and were called, either from the workmen or their own firmness and solidity, Jachin and Boaz; their golden pedestals, their bright brazen shafts, their rich capitals, their light festoons, were thought prodigies of art so remarkable that the Israelites were never weary of recounting their glory."

But let us pass. "A wall of partition shut in the innermost sanctuary. But this, too, was penetrated by folding doors of olive wood, over which hung a partly colored curtain, embroidered with cherubs and flowers. Within might have been seen a small square chamber, like an Egyptian *Adytum*, absolutely dark except by the light received through this aperture. But in the darkness two huge golden forms were discernible, in imitation, on a grand scale, of the cherubs which had formed the covering of the ancient ark; but unlike those movable figures, these stood firm on their feet; one on the north, one on the south side, waiting to receive the ark, which was destined to occupy the vacant space between them. Their vast wings extended over it, and joined in a car or throne, called the 'chariot' of the cherubs, to represent Him who is represented as flying and sitting upon the wings of the wind; and the extension of His protecting shelter over His people. 'Thou shalt be safe under His feathers.' A protuberance of rough rock or stone waited to receive the ark. To mark the sanctity of this extremity of the temple the chambers, which ran round the rest of the building, were not allowed to lean against the outer wall of the sanctuary; but, as in the case of an Egyptian *Adytum*, a passage was left free all round it outside."

I will not dwell, dear brethren, to speak of the skill, labor, beauty and harmony of that marvelous structure, the glory of the land. "A year after its completion, on the fourteenth day of the month Athanim, our October, the dedication festival opened. Two processions advanced from different quarters. The one came from the lofty height of Gibeon, bearing with it the relic of the old pastoral worship now to

be disused forever; the sacred tent, tattered no doubt, and often repaired, with goat's hair covering and boards of acacia wood, was borne aloft. Together with it were brought the ancient brazen altar, the candlestick and the table of shew bread, and also the brazen serpent. This train, bearing the venerable remains of an obsolete system, was joined on Mount Zion by another still more stately procession, carrying the one relic which was to unite the old and the new together. From its temporary halting place under the tent erected by David on Mount Zion, came forth the ark of acacia wood, covered with its two small winged figures, supported as of old by the Levites on their shoulders. Now, as before when it had removed from the house of Obed-Edom, the king and people celebrated the propitious start by sacrifices, but on a far greater scale; sheep and oxen that could not be numbered for multitude; the road (such was the traditional picture preserved by Josephus) was flooded with the streams of blood; the air was darkened and scented with the clouds of incense, the songs and dances were unintermitted.

"Onward the procession moved 'up' the slope of the hill. It entered, doubtless, through the eastern gateway. It ascended court after court; it entered the holy place. And now, before the ark disappeared for the last time from the eyes of the people, the awful reverence which had kept any inquisitive eyes from prying into the secrets of that sacred chest, gave way; the ancient lid, formed by the cherubs, was to be removed, and a new one without them to be substituted, to fit it for its new abode. It was taken off, and in so doing the interior of the ark was seen by Israelite eyes for the first time for more than four hundred years, perhaps for the last time forever. There were various relics of incalculable interest which are recorded to have been laid up within; the pot of manna, the staff or sceptre of the tribe of Aaron, and the golden censer of Aaron. They all were gone, lost, it may be, in the Philistine captivity. But it still contained a monument more sacred than any of these; in the darkness of the interior lay the two granite blocks from Mount Sinai covered with the ancient characters in which were graven the ten commandments. 'There was nothing in the ark save these.' On these the lid was shut down, and with this burden, the pledge of the Law which was the highest manifestation of the Divine presence, the ark moved within the vale, and was seen no more.

"The priests, having deposited their sacred burden, came out and took their position between the porch and the altar. Round about them stood the innumerable spectators. Opposite them, on the east of the altar, stood the band of musicians clothed in white, who blended the new and gentler notes of David's music with the loud trumpet blast of the earlier ages. And now, across the bridge spanned valley that separated the palace from the temple, preceded by five hundred guards carrying golden targets, and at their head their chief bearing upon his

shoulders the key of the house of David, came King Solomon himself. He is a beautiful picture, . he hath been described, 'fairer than the children of men, face bright and ruddy as became his father's son, bushy locks dark as a raven's wing, eyes soft as the eyes of doves, countenance as Lebanon, excellent as the cedars, the chief among ten thousand and altogether lovely.'

"The king passed on and took his seat upon a large brazen scaffold erected east of the altar, apparently at the entrance of the outer court, where the people were assembled. Then, as the priests came out, the whole band of singers burst forth into the joyful strain which forms the burden of the 136th psalm: 'For He is good; and His mercy endureth forever.' At the same moment, it is described that the darkness within the temple had become insupportable. 'The house was filled with a cloud; for the glory of the Lord had filled the house of the Lord.' It was at this moment that Solomon himself took his part in the dedication. He rose from his brazen seat and broke into a song, or psalm, of which two versions are preserved. 'He knew the sun in heaven. The Lord spake from His dwelling in darkness: Build my house—a glorious house for thyself to dwell in newness,' to which the Hebrew text adds: 'I have surely built thee a house to dwell in, a settled place to abide in forever.'" The king then pronounces a solemn benediction, "the multitude, prostrate, it would seem before, rose to receive it. Solomon then turns westward toward the temple, and stretching forth his hands in the gesture of oriental prayer, exchanging at the same time the usual standing posture of the east when praying, for the extraordinary one of kneeling, now first mentioned in sacred history, and only used in eastern devotions at the present day in moments of deep humiliation. The prayer itself is of unprecedented length, and is remarkable as combining the conception of the infinity of the Divine presence with the hope that the Divine mercies will be drawn down on the nation by the concentration of the national devotions, and even of the devotion of foreign nations, toward this fixed locality. Then again the sovereign rose, turned eastward to the people and bestowed a second benediction. Then followed the sacrifice, the descent of the fire from heaven, and a repetition of the burden of the 136th psalm: 'For He is good, and His mercy endureth forever.'"

And now, my brethren, if the question comes, who were these people gathered in countless numbers centuries ago to dedicate a temple to the living God? I say, if this be asked, will not memory bring their recorded narrative to mind as a flash of heaven's own light? They were the descendants of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob; they were the select of God, the peculiar people, the inheritors of the covenants of promise. Their growth, development and history from famine stricken Canaan to the plenty of Pharaoh; from the tyranny of Egyptian bondage to the wilderness of Sinai; and at last to the goodly land of milk

and honey; all this is readily present to your minds as it 'is found in the writings of Moses,' their great leader and guide. Yes, they were the offsprings of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, and the God of their fathers had redeemed His pledge, and they at last were at rest. That glorious and beautiful structure, the pride of Solomon, the king of Israel, and the wonder of the world, hath passed away. Its true glory, its real worth left it when the Divine presence ceased to bide in its *sanc-tum sanctorum*, its Holy of Holies.

There is one point in that olden panorama that I ask you to focus your spiritual sight upon, and that is, the evidence of the almighty presence of the Lord God, Jehovah, Eloheim. Not until that presence was vouchsafed did the temple have its rightful owner, its true tenant; the presence of the great Creator must be there or the material splendors were but things of earthly beauty and perishing worth. I can not dwell upon that matchless scene of the centuries long gone, nor stay to seek the many lessons in that grand, sublime prayer of Israel's magnificent king; the aid, the help, the power, the worth, the height, the depth, the fullness of each and every petition; nay, the very existence of that house builded unto God and dedicated to the Lord of Hosts, and the well being of all who gathered in its sacred courts, depended upon the biding presence of Jehovah, and that hinged upon the obedience of the people to the commands of their God. When they forgot Him and turned from His ways, the Shechaniah departed, the Urim and the Thummim fled, the temple was stripped of its true glory and only awaited destruction. And so, my brethren, was it with the structure the prophet Haggai tells about. You know he says the wealth of the earth is the Lord's; the silver, the gold and the precious stones, all belong to Him who brought them into being and made the law by which their precious particles came together and separated from those of grosser form and lesser worth. If these be needed to make true glory for the second temple, God commands them, and they shall be had. But not in the shimmer of the polished silver, not in the flash of the burnished gold, not in the sparkle of the precious stones, not in the material splendor can the true glory of the temple of God possibly exist and bide. "I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come; and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of Hosts. The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former, saith the Lord of Hosts, and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts." And, my brethren, whoever reads carefully the story of that wonderful people, and the story of their thrice built and thrice destroyed temple, can not fail to see wherein the true glory consisted. God did shake all nations at the coming of Christ, the Lion of Judah, the desire of all nations; and the Divine essence incarnate in Him was a greater glory in many respects than the temple of Solomon or Zerubbabel could claim.

These, our gathering places, which in some respects are intended to

represent King Solomon's temple, must, like it, draw true utility and glory from the biding presence of Almighty God. Whatever here transpires that hath not for its beginning, aim and end the good of man and God's glory, is out of place. Therefore I say, brethren, that whenever we assemble to perform the ceremonies of our ancient order, their deep significance and profound solemnity as owning and inculcating the being, presence and worship of the Supreme Architect, should ever and always possess our minds and control our actions. And you know, brethren, St. Paul teaches us that there is a worship due Almighty God from these our bodies, as temples of the Holy Ghost, of far greater value in His sight than the costliest pile of sculptured art, because they contain the living germ, the immortal spirit given by the great I Am. The apostle teaches us that these bodies of ours are temples of God and they are capable of taking part in His worship and service as well as the ethical and spiritual part in the worship of him in immortal truth. The true glory of all, whether it be the precious structure of a Solomon, the rebuilt sanctuary of Zerubbabel, the costly walls of a Herod, the myriad ancient and modern buildings of transcendent beauty, grace, harmony and worth, erected o'er all the earth in honor of the living God, or the most marvelous structure of all—the temple of man, which enshrines the image of the world's Great Architect—the true glory of all must be the biding presence of the Father, by the Son, through the Holy Ghost—the presence of God in unity and God in trinity. If this is not one of the lessons taught by the history of Israel, her temple and city, from Abraham to Jesus Christ, from Jesus Christ to the present, then I fail to grasp at all the true significance of God's footprints, God's landmarks, in the record of nations and of men, and the truths of His divine revelation in His sacred word.

And now, dear brethren, I fear you will regard what I have thus far said more in the light of a sermon than words suitable for the present occasion. But it seems to me that the lessons of God's ancient people, the "important discoveries" from that marvelous structure of the ages gone, are worthy the attention of every loyal Master Mason, and are not out of place in the presence of the members of a Grand Lodge assembled in the interests of the due and true celebration of the rites and ceremonies of our ancient and honorable order. Our lodge rooms are in a certain sense consecrated to the service of Almighty God; for remember, my brethren, that no man is permitted to take part in the duties of Masonry who hath not declared a firm belief in God, abiding trust in the Jehovah Eloheim of the patriarchs. The poor blind candidate seeking light can only obtain it through trust in God and a faith well founded in the Supreme Architect of the universe. There is no step from the entered apprentice standing in the northeast corner preparing to erect his moral and spiritual temple and fit it for "the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens;" from that of the seeker to the firm

tread of chivalrous knighthood, there is no step where God is left out. There can be no place in Masonry that omits Him, because faith in Him is the underlying principle of all, and His presence must permeate every part of the masonic pilgrimage from beginning to end.

Pardon, dear brethren, if I say that I can never enter a lodge room where the sublime degree of Maaster Mason is worked, without a feeling of deep reverence and awe. One inexpressibly solemn scene ever and always comes before me; I shall never forget my own sensations when that noble Grand Master, Braden, now in the Paradise of God, conferred that degree upon me. I often asked myself the question whether we, as Master Masons, take in the full significance of that sublime degree. Deeply engraven upon my very soul is the impress of that awesome twilight scene, when hopeless, helpless, in despair, beside the emblematic resting place of that great and good ancient Master, the aid of God was sought on bended knee. Light came, and the Lion of Judah prevailed. I remember how the query came instantly to my mind, who is the Lion of Judah, whose Almighty power thus typically prevails? To me there could be but one answer, for not within the range of human history from Adam down could I find any to fulfill the conditions but the Prince of the Templars' service, Immanuel, Jesus the Christ. Now, dear brethren, I do not wish to sermonize, but still bear with me if I say as a Master Mason that I believe it is the only light that can possibly illumine that solemn scene in the sublime degree of a Master Mason. Without Christ as the Lion of Judah that august degree becomes, to me, meaningless, empty, and more or less of a farce.

But let us pass. It is well for us ever to remember what caused the true glory of King Solomon's temple. It is so because the presence of God, dear brethren, is necessary for the due and true conferring of masonic degrees. When the Supreme Architect is in, through and under all our work, then we can not fail to meet upon the level, act upon the plumb and part upon the square.

Pardon, my brethren, if I trespass upon your time and patience a moment more. There is one point I wish to mention, and I regard it as of considerable importance. In the description as given in Holy Writ, of the preparation and laying of the material for the temple, great care, inquisitive scrutiny and thorough test was used ere aught was deemed worthy a place in the temporal bidding place for God. No stone was allowed there unless it could pass the master overseer. Flaw, blemish, imperfection, meant away to the rubbish heap instead of the walls of the temple. Now, my brethren, if such care was ordered by divine mandate in the erection of a building in *time*, what should be the task of those who guard the approaches of our lodges, where, under God, we trust moral and spiritual temples may be erected for *eternity*. Remember that the masonic order did not originate, nor was it ever intended, to usurp the place of religious organizations. The handmaid

and helpmeet of religion it was ever and always intended to be. The fact that no woman can be a Mason, and that very few of mankind, comparatively speaking, are such, would be proof positive of this statement. Yet, at the same time, all who are conversant with masonic teaching and go at all beneath the mere letter, must grasp the importance of guarding well the avenues of approach to the *sanctum sanctorum*.

Thus, then, dear brethren, may we glean from that beauteous structure of the olden days, and the story of its people, lessons of wisdom, warning and duty. The relic of that crumbling ruin on the threshing floor of Araunah, the Jebusite, crowning Mount Moriah's sacred top, speaks to us in tones that no true masonic heart can possibly fail to hear and heed. God must be present for the true glory of all our undertakings, and for His service the best must be offered. When we, the members and officers of the Grand and subordinate lodges are always conscious of our responsibility as servants of Him whose omniscience is unquestionable; whose omnipresence is not to be denied; whose omnipotence hath been fully demonstrated; then will the blessings of Heaven ever rest and abide with us in all our undertakings, and every moral and social virtue cement us as a band of brothers bound by a tie that even death can not sever, but will only be a call to pass from the toil of earth to the refreshment of Paradise, preparatory to our placing by the Great Grand Master above, as living stones in that "temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

APPENDIX D—ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

No. of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.	REDUCTIONS.				ADDITIONS.					Total Payment to Grand Lodge.	Starting No. for next year.
		Withdrawn.	Stricken from Roll.	Suspended or Expelled.	Died.	Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.	Adjoined.	Restored.		
1	St. Johns.....	9	11	.....	4	6	6	6	5	2	\$70 80	145
2	Cataract.....	.....	24	.....	4	2	18	18	7	1	174 80	325
3	St. Paul.....	4	8	.....	2	20	9	9	5	.....	86 40	166
4	Hennepin.....	8	10	.....	1	24	22	22	13	.....	186 00	330
5	Ancient Landmark.....	17	16	.....	6	20	18	17	16	4	205 40	413
6	Dakota.....	3	2	.....	2	8	7	7	1	.....	59 60	107
7	Red Wing.....	3	1	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	41 00	98
8	Faribault.....	4	.....	.....	3	2	2	1	2	1	50 60	118
9	Mantorville.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	21 20	43
10	Mankato.....	2	2	.....	1	3	1	3	5	.....	47 40	109
11	Wapahosa.....	3	4	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	34 20	77
12	Monticello.....	3	.....	.....	2	4	3	3	1	.....	28 80	51
13	Hokah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Winona.....	4	.....	.....	1	9	8	7	7	.....	100 00	206
15	Minneapolis.....	7	3	.....	4	22	21	20	15	2	207 80	399
16	Caledonia.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	20 40	40
17	Rochester.....	4	.....	.....	1	4	4	4	6	.....	68 80	147
18	Pleasant Grove.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	12 60	32
19	North Star.....	2	.....	.....	1	4	3	3	2	.....	56 00	122
20	Wilton.....	4	.....	.....	1	5	8	8	3	.....	21 60	22
21	Western Star.....	2	1	.....	2	7	8	8	3	3	62 20	115
22	Blue Earth Valley.....	3	.....	.....	2	7	7	6	2	1	43 20	67
23	Clearwater.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	24 20	51
24	Morning Star.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	18 20	40
25	Anoka.....	4	.....	.....	5	1	1	1	4	.....	51 40	127
26	King Hiram.....	2	2	.....	1	4	4	3	.....	.....	27 00	48
27	Sakatah.....	1	4	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	20 80	44
28	Star in the East.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	4	4	4	.....	48 40	104
29	Oriental.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	23 20	59
30	Mount Moriah.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	39 60	88
31	Preston.....	4	.....	.....	3	12	10	8	4	.....	73 20	122
32	Mystic Tie.....	3	1	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	20 40	43
33	Washington.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	2	17 80	38
34	Fidelity.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	5	5	2	2	61 20	122
35	Carnelian.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	42 80	97
36	Hermion.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	2	1	33 80	69
37	Hope.....	5	.....	.....	1	3	3	3	1	.....	28 60	53
38	Harmony.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	3	3	.....	.....	17 40	46
39	King Solomon.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	22 60	46
40	Union.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	4	1	.....	41 20	75
41	Evergreen.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9 00	22
42	Concord.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	13 00	27
43	Social.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	5	5	1	.....	48 40	92
44	Rising Sun.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	5	2	1	1	47 20	99
45	Watertown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 60	31
46	Acacia.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	.....	1	23 60	46
47	Cannon River.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	4	4	.....	.....	29 60	60
48	Nicollet.....	4	14	.....	3	3	3	3	2	1	39 40	84
49	Zion.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15 60	42
50	Meridian.....	4	.....	.....	1	4	4	5	1	.....	66 20	139
51	Blue Earth City.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	26 00	64
52	Spring Valley.....	2	.....	.....	1	4	6	7	.....	1	49 80	92
53	Temple.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	2	1	.....	34 20	58
54	Star in the West.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	3	.....	36 00	76
55	Ashlar.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	22 00	58
56	Star.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 20	70
57	Illustrious.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	33 20	77

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.—Continued.

Number of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.	REDUCTIONS.				ADDITIONS.					Total Payment to Grand Lodge.	Starting No. for next year.
		Withdrawn.	Stricken from Roll.	Suspended or Expelled.	Died.	Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.	Adjoined.	Restored.		
64	Chau Lake.....	4				1	2		1	2	\$23 80	57
65	Golden Rule.....					1	2	2			15 60	29
66	Madelia.....					1	1	2	2	1	14 00	32
67	Corinthian.....	4				3	3	2	1		28 60	58
69	Mystic Star.....	1		1		3	3	3	2		21 60	41
71	Paynesville.....					4	2	2	4	1	24 40	48
72	Lansing.....										6 80	17
73	Brownsville.....					6	6	7		2	24 60	23
75	Eureka.....		3		1	2	1	1			20 40	42
76	Joppa.....	2				9	9	9	5		37 80	41
77	Tuscan.....	3				4	3	3			42 40	89
79	Palestine.....	4	1		1	14	9	9	18		82 40	153
80	Henderson.....	3				4	4	4		1	29 20	50
81	Constellation.....	2	3		1	6	4	4	2		29 60	72
82	Howard.....	2				9	9	9	1	1	48 60	65
83	Hiram Abi.....	2	2			5	5	5	1	1	36 00	64
84	Orient.....	9				3	3	3			16 20	23
85	High Forest.....	1			1	1	1	1			16 20	36
86	Tyrian.....	1				2	2	2			30 80	66
87	Doric.....					1	1	2	2		24 80	58
89	Golden Fleece.....	1			1	3	3	3			61 00	133
90	Good Faith.....	3			1	3	2	2	1	1	16 60	28
91	Antiquity.....	2				4	5	5	2		36 80	66
92	Fraternal.....				3	6	5	6	1		32 20	46
93	Unity.....	2				4	4	5			29 80	47
94	Keystone.....	1				1	1	1			23 60	57
95	Sherburne.....				1	2	2			1	26 40	54
96	Libanus.....					1			1		15 80	38
97	Prudence.....	1				3	3	3	1		34 20	69
98	Charity.....	1			1	4	5	4	1		27 80	44
99	Corner Stone.....	5				10	11	11	6	1	68 00	110
100	Aurora.....	4			2	10	10	9	4		68 60	114
101	Fraternity.....	2				5	6	5	1		38 40	62
102	Lebanon.....	4				3	2	3	1		8 80	24
103	Bethel.....					1	1	1			17 60	28
104	Sharon.....	3	5			1	1	1			18 20	41
106	Mt Tabor.....	4				3	3	3	2	1	23 40	44
108	Relief.....	3				2	2	2		2	26 80	56
109	Sunset.....	1				4	3	3	1		40 80	83
110	Pickwick.....	2				2	1	1			18 00	38
111	Carver.....	1	1	1			1	1	1		9 00	24
112	Khurum.....	8	9		3	15	15	15	9	1	160 40	311
113	Excelsior.....	1				5	7	2			34 20	42
114	Ben Franklin.....	7			1	1	1	3		1	25 00	56
115	Elgin.....	1				4	4	6			36 00	61
116	Lafayette.....	2				1	1	2			20 00	42
117	Granite.....					3	5	4			29 20	49
118	Newport.....	3				3	4	4	2		17 80	25
119	Delta.....	4	1			3	2	1	4		22 80	48
121	Grand Meadow.....					1	2	2			18 20	39
122	Kellogg.....					1	1	1			10 00	21
123	Prairie.....	1				1	1	1			11 80	25
124	Janesville.....	3				2	2	2	1		21 60	44
125	Winslow Lewis.....	2	1			1	1	1		1	15 40	35
126	Moorhead.....	3		2	2	2	1	1	2		11 60	22
128	Josephus.....					1	1	2			20 00	42

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.—Continued.

Number of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.	REDUCTIONS.				ADDITIONS.					Total Payment to Grand Lodge.	Starting No. for next year.
		Withdrawn.	Stricken from Roll.	Suspended or Expelled.	Died.	Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.	Adjoined.	Restored.		
129	Swift.....	1				9	8	7	1		\$37 20	43
130	Arcturus.....	1								1	18 00	48
131	Alma.....	1			I	11	11	11		2	43 80	40
132	Humboldt.....	1	2			4	3	2			19 80	29
133	Golden Sheaf.....	1			I	10	11	11	2		53 60	69
134	Cocato.....					4	4	4			22 40	32
135	Nelson.....					1	1	1	4		14 60	34
136	Walnut.....					2	2	2			16 00	28
137	Appleton.....	2			I	2	4	4			31 20	57
138	Orion.....				I	2	1	1			16 00	32
139	Verndale.....	1				3	1				12 00	22
140	Little Falls.....	2				4	1	2	1		23 80	45
141	Crookston.....		6			4	7	6	4		51 00	95
142	Currie.....	4				1	2	1	1		18 80	36
143	Lakeview.....	1	6			6		6			35 00	51
144	Bird Island.....	3	2				5			2	9 80	27
145	Melrose.....	1				5	2	2			19 00	29
146	Benton.....					1	1	1			11 60	27
147	Canby.....	4				I	I	I	I	I	17 00	38
148	Quarry.....	2				5	1	1	4		27 00	55
149	Guardian.....					2	3	2			17 00	27
150	Warren.....				I	2	2	2			17 20	30
151	Chaska.....	5	3			2	2	3			16 20	26
152	Frontier.....				I	1	1		I		14 40	32
153	Kodahyah.....	1			I	1	1	I	I		14 20	30
154	Norman.....	2	I			2	2	4			15 20	24
155	Tracy.....					6	4	4	I		30 00	46
156	Wadena.....			2		11	7	7	2		40 20	47
157	Perham.....	3				3	5	5	I		24 20	37
158	Hector.....					6	5	4			23 80	26
159	Long Prairie.....					2	3	I	2		15 60	27
160	Plymouth.....	1		I	I	9	7	10	6		41 20	54
161	Sincerity.....	4				2	2	2			18 00	34
162	Prescott.....	2			I	3	3	3			19 80	30
163	Summit.....				I	11	7	7	10		68 60	127
164	Jasper.....					2	2	2	I		15 20	26
165	Minnehaha.....	1				9	7	7	4		45 00	66
166	Garnet.....	1				2	1	1	I		11 20	20
167	Agate.....				I	2	2	2			16 00	27
168	Braden.....					9	9	9	5		37 80	41
169	Pierson.....					11	12	11	5		40 80	33
170	Fulda.....	2				I	2	1	2		7 20	11
	Ark. U. D.:					9	8	8			25 00	
	Marietta, U. D.:					7	4	4			15 00	
	Valley, U. D.:					5	5	5			15 00	
	Rough Ashlar, U. D.:					13	11	8			32 00	
	Shekinah, U. D.:					9	9	9			27 00	
	Plumb Line, U. D.:					13	12	10			35 00	
	Anchor, U. D.:					7	5	2			14 00	
	Totals.....	327	154	7	99	654	639	617	267	48	5,562 20	10,186

APPENDIX E.

SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.
Anoka	Anoka	30	Anoka.
Becker.....	Mount Tabor	106	Detroit.
Benton	Unity.....	93	Sauk Rapids.
Big Stone.....	Lake View.....	142	Ortonville.
	{ Mankato	12	Mankato.
Blue Earth	{ Joppa	76	Garden City.
	{ Bethel	103	Lake Crystal.
	{ Josephus	128	Mapleton.
Brown.....	{ Keystone	94	Sleepy Eye.
	{ Charity	98	New Ulm.
	{ Watertown.....	50	Watertown.
Carver	{ Carver	111	Carver.
	{ Humboldt.....	132	Norwood.
	{ Chaska	151	Chaska.
Carleton	{ Dalles.....	U. D.	Cloquet.
Chippewa	{ Sunset	109	Montevideo.
Chisago	{ Zion.....	55	Taylor's Falls.
	{ Jasper	164	Rush City.
Clay.....	{ Moorhead	126	Moorhead.
	{ Pierson.....	169	New Barnesville.
Cottonwood	{ Prudence.....	97	Windom.
Crow Wing.....	{ Aurora.....	100	Brainerd.
	{ Dakota	7	Hastings.
Dakota	{ Mount Moriah.....	35	Hastings.
	{ Corinthian	67	Farmington.
	{ Mantorville.....	11	Mantorville.
Dodge.....	{ Washington	38	Concord.
	{ Hiram Abi.....	83	Kasson.
	{ Relief	108	Dodge Centre.
Douglas	{ Constellation	81	Alexandria.
	{ Osakis Lake	U. D.	Osakis.
Faribault	{ Blue Earth Valley.....	27	Winnebago City.
	{ Blue Earth City.....	57	Blue Earth City.
	{ Doric	87	Wells.
	{ Preston.....	36	Preston.
Fillmore	{ Meridian	56	Chatfield.
	{ Spring Valley.....	58	Spring Valley..
	{ Mystic Star.....	67	Rushford.
Freeborn	{ Lebanon	102	Lanesboro.
	{ Western Star.....	26	Albert Lea.

SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.— *Continued.*

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.
Goodhue	{ Red Wing.....	8	Red Wing.
	{ Arcturus.....	130	Red Wing.
	{ Oriental.....	34	Cannon Falls.
	{ Mystic Tie.....	37	Pine Island.
Grant	{ Hermon.....	41	Zumbrota.
	{ Prescott.....	162	Herman.
	{ Cataract.....	2	Minneapolis, E.
Hennepin	{ Hennepin.....	4	Minneapolis, W.
	{ Minneapolis.....	19	Minneapolis, W.
	{ Khurum.....	112	Minneapolis, W.
	{ Excelsior.....	113	Excelsior.
	{ Winslow Lewis.....	125	Osseo.
	{ Plymouth.....	160	Minneapolis, E.
	{ Minnehaha.....	165	Minneapolis, E.
Houston.....	{ Ark.....	176	Minneapolis.
	{ Hokah.....	17	Hokah.
	{ Caledonia.....	20	Caledonia.
	{ Morning Star.....	29	La Crescent.
	{ Brownsville.....	73	Brownsville.
Jackson	{ Orient.....	84	Money Creek.
	{ Good Faith.....	90	Jackson.
Kandiyohi.....	{ Sharon.....	104	Willmar.
	{ Orion.....	138	Atwater.
Lac qui Parle.....	{ Marietta.....	172	Marietta.
	{ Sakatah.....	32	Waterville.
Le Sueur.....	{ Union.....	45	Le Sueur.
	{ Concord.....	47	Cleveland.
Lincoln.....	{ Benton.....	146	Lake Benton.
Lyon.....	{ Delta.....	119	Marshall.
	{ Tracy.....	155	Tracy.
McLeod	{ Hope.....	42	Glencoe.
	{ Temple.....	59	Hutchinson.
	{ Guardian.....	149	Brownton.
Marshall.....	{ Warren.....	150	Warren.
Martin.....	{ Chain Lake.....	64	Fairmont.
Meeker.....	{ Golden Fleece.....	89	Litchfield.
Mille Lacs.....	{ Fraternal.....	92	Princeton.
Morrison	{ Little Falls.....	140	Little Falls.
	{ Anchor.....	178	Royalton.
Murray	{ Currie.....	142	Currie.
	{ Fulda.....	170	Fulda.
	{ Fidelity.....	39	Austin.
Mower	{ Lansing.....	72	Lansing.
	{ Eureka.....	75	Le Roy.
	{ Lafayette.....	116	Brownsdale.
	{ Grand Meadow.....	121	Grand Meadow.
Nicollet.....	{ Alma.....	131	Lyle.
Nobles	{ Nicollet.....	54	St. Peter.
	{ Fraternity.....	101	Worthington.
	{ Roman Eagle.....	175	Adrian.

SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.— *Continued.*

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.
Norman	Norman.....	154	Ada.
	{ Rochester	21	Rochester.
Olmsted	{ Pleasant Grove.....	22	Pleasant Grove.
	{ Ashlar	61	Eyota.
	{ High Forest.....	85	High Forest.
Otter Tail	{ Fergus Falls.....	99	Fergus Falls.
	{ Perham	157	Perham.
Polk	{ Crookston.....	141	Crookston.
Pope	{ Sincerity.....	161	Villard.
	{ Valley.....	174	Glenwood.
Pipestone.....	{ Quarry.....	148	Pipestone.
	{ St. Paul.....	3	St. Paul.
	{ Ancient Landmark.....	5	St. Paul.
Ramsey	{ Summit	163	St. Paul.
	{ Garnet	166	White Bear.
	{ Braden.....	168	St. Paul.
	{ Shekinah.....	171	St. Paul.
Redwood	{ Antiquity	91	Redwood Falls.
	{ Walnut	136	Walnut Station.
Renville	{ Bird Island.....	144	Bird Island.
	{ Hector.....	158	Hector.
Rock.....	{ Ben Franklin.....	144	Luverne.
	{ Faribault.....	9	Faribault.
Rice	{ Social.....	48	Northfield.
	{ Cannon River	52	Morristown.
St. Louis.....	{ Palestine	39	Duluth.
	{ King Hiram.....	71	Jordan.
Scott	{ King Solomon.....	44	Shakopee.
	{ Rough Ashlar.....	177	Belle Plain.
Sherburne.....	{ Sherburne.....	95	Elk River.
Sibley	{ Henderson	80	Henderson.
	{ North Star	23	St. Cloud.
	{ Star in the West.....	60	Sauk Centre.
Stearns	{ Paynesville	71	Paynesville.
	{ Melrose.....	145	Melrose.
	{ Plumb Line.....	173	Maine Prairie.
Steele	{ Star in the East.....	33	Owatonna.
	{ Prairie	123	Blooming Prairie.
Stevens	{ Golden Sheaf.....	133	Morris.
Swift	{ Swift.....	129	Benson.
	{ Appleton.....	137	Appleton.
Todd	{ Long Prairie.....	159	Long Prairie.
Traverse	{ Kodahyah.....	153	Browns Valley.
	{ Wapahasa.....	14	Wabasha.
	{ Carnelian.....	40	Lake City.
Wabasha	{ Illustrious	63	Plainview.
	{ Tyrian	86	Mazeppa.
	{ Elgin.....	115	Elgin.
	{ Kellogg.....	122	Kellogg.

SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.
Waseca	{ Wilton	24	Alma City.
	{ Tuscan	77	Waseca.
	{ Janesville.....	124	Janesville.
	{ St. Johns.....	1	Stillwater.
Washington	{ Acacia	50	Cottage Grove.
	{ Golden Rule	65	Lakeland.
	{ Newport	118	Newport.
	{ Verndale.....	139	Verndale.
Wadena.....	{ Wadena.....	156	Wadena.
Watsonwan.....	{ Madelia	66	Madelia.
	{ Libanus	96	St. James.
Wilkin	{ Frontier	152	Breckenridge.
	{ Agate.....	167	Campbell.
	{ Winona	18	Winona.
	{ Harmony.....	43	Lewiston.
Winona	{ Evergreen	46	Saratoga.
	{ Rising Sun	49	St. Charles.
	{ Pickwick	110	Pickwick.
	{ Monticello	16	Monticello.
Wright.....	{ Clearwater	28	Clearwater.
	{ Star	62	Rockford.
	{ Howard.....	82	Howard Lake.
	{ Cokato.....	134	Cokato.
Yellow Medicine...	{ Nelson	135	Buffalo.
	{ Granite.....	117	Granite Falls.
	{ Canby	147	Canby.

APPENDIX F.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

Districts are hereby established and deputies appointed as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

R. W. EDWARD M. WINSLOW (73), BROWNSVILLE.

Hokah	17	Brownsville.....	73
Caledonia.....	20	Mystic Circle.....	78
Morning Star.....	29	Pickwick.....	110
Preston.....	36		

SECOND DISTRICT.

R. W. M. O. WILSIE (121), GRAND MEADOW.

Spring Valley.....	58	Lebanon.....	102
Mystic Star.....	69	Grand Meadow.....	121
Orient.....	84		

THIRD DISTRICT.

R. W. WM. TODD (39), AUSTIN.

Fidelity.....	39	Lafayette.....	116
Lansing.....	72	Prairie.....	123
Eureka.....	75	Alma.....	131

FOURTH DISTRICT.

R. W. BENJ. AYSHFORD (22), PLEASANT GROVE.

Pleasant Grove.....	22	High Forest.....	85
Meridian	56		

FIFTH DISTRICT.

R. W. E. D. HULBURT (18), WINONA.

Winona.....	18	Ashlar.....	61
Harmony.	43	Illustrious.....	63
Evergreen.....	46	Elgin.	115
Rising Sun.....	49		

SIXTH DISTRICT.

R. W. J. E. GETTMAN (108), DODGE CENTRE.

Mantorville.....	11	Huram Abi.....	83
Rochester.....	21	Relief.....	108
Washington.....	38		

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. J. H. HALL (41), ZUMBROTA.

Wapahasa.....	14	Hermon.....	41
Mystic Tie.	37	Tyrian.....	86
Carnelian.	40		

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

R. W. OSAIS WHITMAN (130), RED WING.

Dakota.....	7	Acacia.....	51
Red Wing.....	8	Newport.....	118
Oriental.....	34	Arcturus.....	130
Mount Moriah.....	35		

NINTH DISTRICT.

R. W. J. G. BEAUMONT (9), FARIBAULT.

Faribault.....	9	Cannon River.....	52
Star in the East.....	33	Corinthian	67
Social	48		

TENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. J. Q. ANNIS (26), ALBERT LEA.

Wilton	24	Tuscan.....	77
Western Star.....	26	Janesville..	124
Sakatah.....	32		

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. PETER B. DAVY (57), BLUE EARTH CITY.

Blue Earth Valley.....	27	Doric.....	87
Blue Earth City.....	57	Good Faith.....	90
Chain Lake.....	64		

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

R. W. W. H. HALBERT (114), LUVERNE.

Prudence.....	97	Ben Franklin.....	114
Fraternity.....	101	Roman Eagle.....	175

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. J. S. ALDRITT (96), ST. JAMES.

Mankato	12	Libanus.....	96
Madelia.....	66	Bethel.....	103
Joppa.....	76	Josephus.....	128

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

R.: W.: GEO. W. TAYLOR (45), LE SUEUR.

Union.....	45	Nicollet.....	54
Concord.....	47	Henderson.....	80

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

R.: W.: C. W. GILMORE (148), PIPESTONE.

Currie.....	142	Fulda.....	170
Quarry.....	148		

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

R.: W.: FREMONT S. BROWN (155), TRACY.

Delta.....	119	Canby.....	147
Walnut.....	136	Tracy.....	155
Benton.....	146		

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

R.: W.: ALBERT MARDEN (98), NEW ULM.

Antiquity.....	91	Charity.....	98
Keystone.....	94	Marietta.....	172

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

R.: W.: REUBEN SANDERSON (65), LAKELAND.

St. Johns.....	1	Jasper.....	164
Zion.....	55	Garnet.....	166
Golden Rule.....	65		

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. JOSEPH P. RACE (3), ST. PAUL.

St. Paul.....	3	Braden.....	168
Ancient Landmark.....	5	Shekinah.....	171
Summit.....	163		

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

R. W. CHARLES D. BOYCE (2), MINNEAPOLIS.

Cataract.....	2	Plymouth.....	160
Hennepin.....	4	Minnehaha.....	165
Minneapolis.....	19	Ark.....	176
Khurum.....	112		

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

R. W. HARRISON J. PECK (44), SHAKOPEE.

King Hiram.....	31	Chaska.....	151
King Solomon.....	44	Rough Ashlar.....	177
Carver.....	111		

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

R. W. C. L. TODD (59), HUTCHINSON.

Hope.....	42	Guardian.....	149
Temple.....	59	Hector.....	168
Bird Island.....	144		

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

R. W. JOHN McCULLUM (143), ORTONVILLE.

Sunset.....	109	Appleton.....	137
Granite.....	117	Lake View.....	143

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

R.: W.: E. A. D. SALTER (138), ATWATER.

Howard.....	82	Cokato.....	134
Golden Fleece.....	89	Orion.....	138
Sharon.....	104		

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

R.: W.: E. W. SNYDER (162), HERMAN.

Swift.....	129	Kodahyah.....	153
Golden Sheaf.....	133	Prescott.....	162
Frontier.....	152	Agate.....	167

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

R.: W.: CHARLES WHEATON (95), ELK RIVER.

Monticello.....	16	Sherburne.....	95
Anoka.....	30	Winslow Lewis.....	125
Star.....	62	Nelson.....	135

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

R.: W.: W. T. RIGBY (28), CLEARWATER.

North Star.....	23	Fraternal.....	92
Clearwater.....	28	Unity.....	93
Paynesville.....	71	Plumb Line.....	173

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

R.: W.: ELLIOT BRIDGEMAN (60), SAUK CENTRE.

Star in the West.....	60	Sincerity.....	161
Constellation.....	81	Valley.....	174
Melrose.....	145	Osakis Lake.....	U.: D.:
Long Prairie.....	159		

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

R.: W.: GEO. N. LA VAQUE (79), DULUTH.

Palestine..... 79 | Dalles.....U.: D.:

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

R.: W.: J. H. RHODES (140), LITTLE FALLS.

Aurora..... 100	| Wadena..... 152
Verndale..... 139	| Anchor.. .. 178
Little Falls..... 140	

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

R.: W.: M. T. McMAHON (99), FERGUS FALLS.

Corner Stone..... 99	| Perham..... 157
Mount Tabor..... 106	| Pierson..... 169
Moorhead..... 126	

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

R.: W.: SIDNEY F. MARKHAM (14), CROOKSTON.

Crookston..... 141	| Norman..... 154
Warren..... 150	

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

R.: W.: O. A. MEAKER (113), EXCELSIOR.

Watertown... .. 50	| Humboldt..... 132
Excelsior 113	|

The foregoing named persons are hereby appointed district deputies for the districts as named, for the year ending January 11, 1889.

J. H. BROWN,
Grand Master.

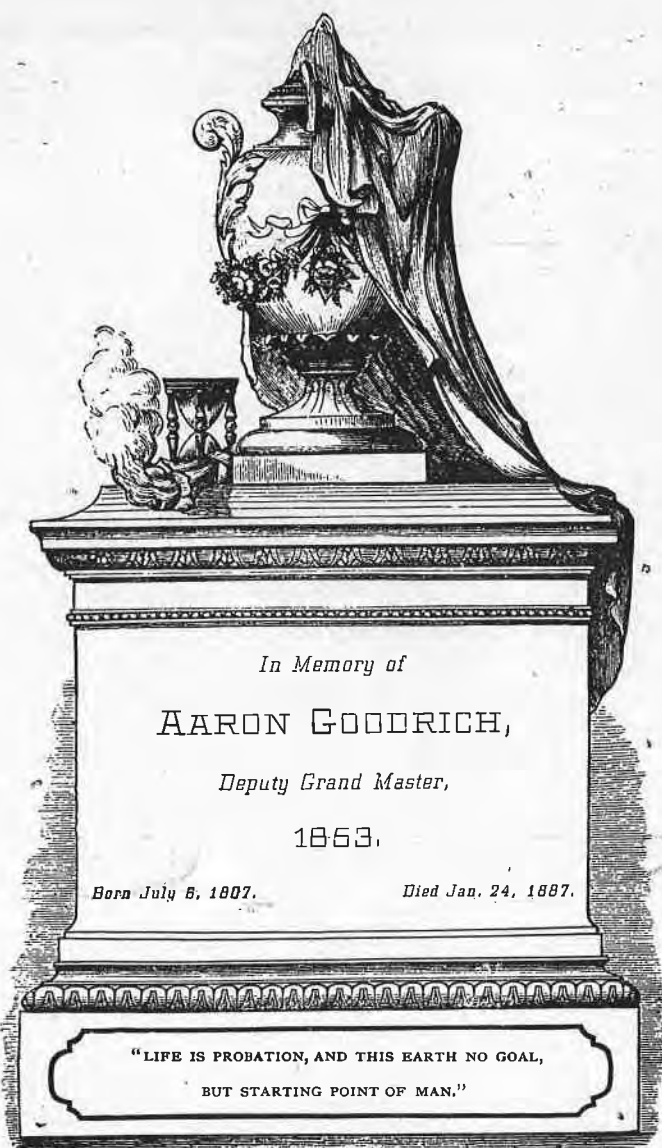
APPENDIX G.

IN MEMORY OF DECEASED BRETHREN.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	NAME OF MEMBER.	DATE.
1	St. Johns.....	A. R. Knapp..... Richard M. Bartlett.. John T. Lenfest..... Wm. H. Smith..... Samuel Staples.....	Sept. —, 1887. March 18, 1887. June 7, 1887. Sept. 16, 1887. Dec. 26, 1887.
2	Cataract	Wm. Garcelon..... S. N. Whitney..... Melvin Comforth..... F. E. Remington.....	Jan. 8, 1887. Jan. 24, 1887. Sept. 13, 1887. Feb. 17, 1887.
3	St. Paul.....	Aaron Goodrich..... Monroe Sheire.....	June 24, 1887. July 23, 1887.
4	Hennepin.....	Henry L. Peterson...	Feb. 1, 1887.
5	Ancient Landmark	L. M. A. Roy..... Henry C. Curtis..... Conrad Gotzian..... Hugh Gemmell..... H. R. Wedsel..... John Glenn.....	Jan. 7, 1887. Jan. 24, 1887. Feb. 21, 1887. March 3, 1887. April 24, 1887. June 9, 1887.
7	Dakota.....	C. H. L. Lange..... W. H. Shade.....	Dec. 28, 1887. Dec. 28, 1887.
8	Red Wing.....	Samuel J. Hasler..... Edward J. Comer..... John M. Friederich...	Jan. 6, 1887. June 26, 1887. Oct. 12, 1887.
9	Faribault.....	J. W. Cowan..... S. T. Clement..... L. A. Fuller.....	March 12, 1887. Aug. —, 1887. May —, 1887.
12	Mankato.....	John J. Shaubert.....	Sept. 6, 1887.
16	Monticello	Joseph Nelson..... G. W. Herrick..... S. P. Sterritt..... Chas. A. De Graff...	May 8, 1887. May 19, 1887. Jan. 3, 1883. July 20, 1887.
18	Winona.....	W. F. Twiler.....	June 17, 1887.
19	Minneapolis.....	J. Pearl..... R. L. Taft..... J. B. Clough..... Abram Ozman..... Charles Schulten.....	June 17, 1887. Aug. 11, 1887. Aug. 13, 1887. Nov. —, 1887. July 15, 1887.
21	Rochester.....	W. S. Baker.....	March —, 1887.
23	North Star.....	Wm. Morin.....	March 19, 1887.
24	Wilton.....	O. C. Dibble.....	Dec. 22, 1887.
26	Western Star.....	Justin A. Maynard .. Alpheus B. Colton...	—, 1887. March 17, 1887.
27	Blue Earth Valley..	Wm. J. Kirk.....	Nov. 15, 1887.
28	Clearwater.....	Oliver Clewell..... Milton Roberts..... Dwight Woodbury...	—, 1887. —, 1887. Sept. 7, 1887.
30	Anoka	Luther H. Lennan... John J. Giddings..... Charles Byron..... M. A. Fredenburg ... H. H. Luers.....	Sept. 10, 1887. May 25, 1887. March 29, 1887. Nov. 19, 1887.
31	King Hiram.....		
33	Star in the East.....		

APPENDIX G.—*Continued.*

No.	NAME OF LODGE.	NAME OF MEMBER.	DATE.
36	Preston.....	Thos. Elliott.....	Jan. 29, 1887.
		Godfrey Frego.....	Aug. 9, 1887.
		James A. Read.....	Nov. 20, 1887.
38	Washington.....	Thos. F. Gibbons.....	April 13, 1887.
40	Carnelian.....	Wm. B. Lutz.....	April 12, 1887.
42	Hope.....	Virgil M. Hall.....	Feb. 6, 1887.
43	Harmony.....	Henry Stock.....	—, 1885.
44	King Solomon.....	Jacob Rankin.....	June —, 1887.
45	Union.....	Alex. Turner.....	June 4, 1887.
		John Kruger.....	Sept. 1, 1887.
46	Evergreen.....	J. J. Walker.....	Aug. 21, 1887.
47	Concord.....	Josiah Whipple.....	July 2, 1887.
48	Social.....	H. L. Coon.....	Oct. 16, 1887.
51	Acacia.....	Peter Segafus.....	June 8, 1887.
54	Nicollet.....	Cyrus D. Colby.....	June 16, 1887.
		A. D. Fisher.....	July 26, 1887.
		Lars Peterson.....	Nov. 7, 1887.
55	Zion.....	P. A. Strand.....	Dec. 14, 1887.
56	Meridian.....	Warren H. Dunham.....	May 16, 1887.
58	Spring Valley.....	Wm. A. Greene.....	July 18, 1887.
59	Temple.....	Arnenza Barber.....	April 23, 1887.
62	Star.....	James Williams.....	May 23, 1887.
65	Golden Rule.....	H. B. Kennedy.....	April 7, 1887.
75	Eureka.....	Jesse Martz.....	July 16, 1887.
79	Palestine.....	M. C. Eyster.....	Sept. 23, 1887.
81	Constellation.....	August Lilyquist.....	June 13, 1887.
85	High Forest.....	Sam'l W. Reese.....	April 25, 1887.
87	Doric.....	Emil Schillebaum.....	April 29, 1887.
89	Golden Fleece.....	H. W. Simons.....	April 10, 1887.
90	Good Faith.....	John Fiddes.....	May 24, 1887.
92	Fraternal.....	Hiram B. Cowles.....	May 1, 1887.
		Albert Jones.....	July 11, 1887.
		Daniel A. Caley.....	Sept. 19, 1887.
95	Sherburne.....	Samuel Carlson.....	March 7, 1887.
98	Charity.....	Adolph Seiter, Sr.....	Aug. 3, 1887.
100	Aurora.....	Thos. Wadham.....	Nov. 28, 1887.
		Silas P. Fleming.....	May 15, 1887.
112	Khuram.....	S. H. Lindley.....	May 25, 1887.
		Robert W. Jordan.....	Dec. 26, 1887.
		Corydon H. Ireland.....	March 16, 1887.
114	Ben Franklin.....	Alonzo A. Noble.....	July 9, 1887.
126	Moorhead.....	W. B. Mills.....	Dec. 20, 1887.
		John Knaus.....	March —, 1887.
131	Alma.....	George Sharp.....	Oct. 8, 1887.
133	Golden Sheaf.....	Joseph E. Favrow.....	April 17, 1887.
137	Appleton.....	Wm. A. Mattice.....	Dec. 13, 1887.
138	Orion.....	Christian A. Olsen.....	Oct. 24, 1887.
150	Warren.....	S. A. Olson.....	Sept. 7, 1886.
152	Frontier.....	L. R. Smith.....	Aug. 23, 1887.
160	Plymouth.....	Joseph W. Mason.....	March 31, 1887.
162	Prescott.....	Chas. P. Sargent.....	Oct. 13, 1887.
163	Summit.....	Josiah Marvin.....	Sept. 19, 1887.
167	Agate.....	Joel Stevens.....	Aug. 10, 1887.



In Memory of

AARON GOODRICH,

Deputy Grand Master,

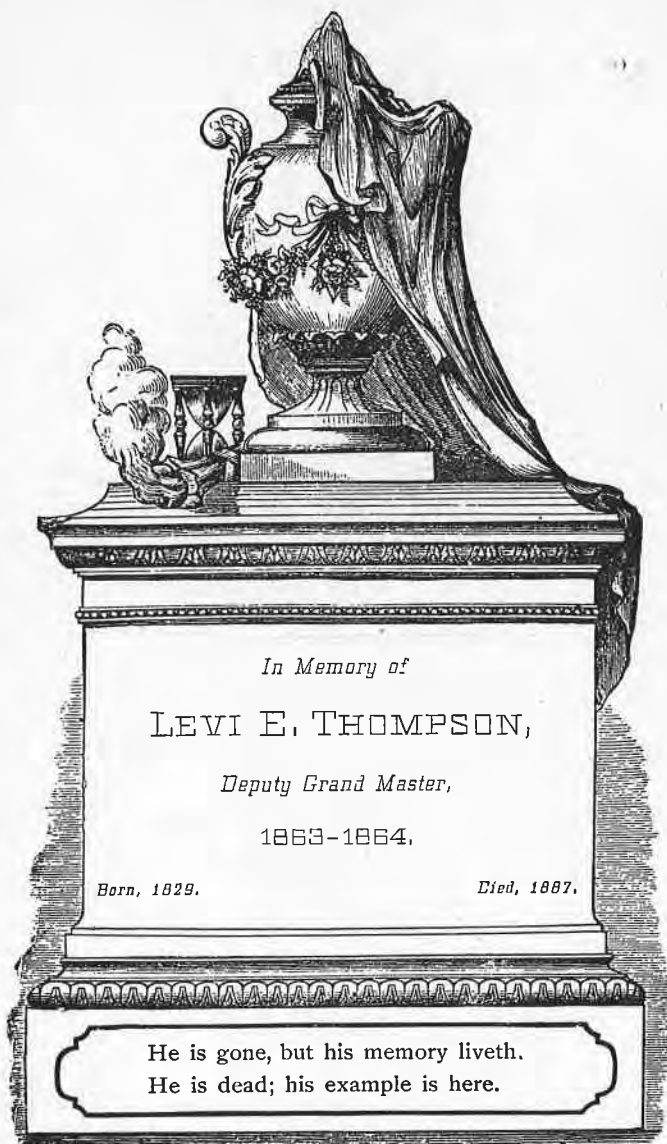
1863.

Born July 6, 1807.

Died Jan. 24, 1887.

"LIFE IS PROBATION, AND THIS EARTH NO GOAL,
BUT STARTING POINT OF MAN."





In Memory of

LEVI E. THOMPSON,

Deputy Grand Master,

1863-1864,

Born, 1829.

Died, 1887.

He is gone, but his memory liveth.
He is dead; his example is here.



APPENDIX H.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Profoundly grateful to the craft in Minnesota for the favorable consideration with which our former reports have been received, we again assume the pen and present such matters culled from the proceedings of the Grand Lodges received which we conceive will prove not only interesting but instructive to the brethren of our growing institution.

We have received the proceedings of the following Grand Lodges, which will be noticed in alphabetical order:

Alabama.....	December, 1887	Montana.....	October, 1887
Arkansas.....	August, 1887	Manitoba.....	February, 1887
Arizona.....	November, 1887	New Hampshire.....	May, 1887
British Columbia.....	June, 1887	New Jersey.....	January, 1887
Connecticut.....	January, 1887	New York.....	June, 1887
California.....	October, 1887	North Carolina.....	January, 1887
Colorado.....	September, 1887	Nebraska.....	June, 1887
Canada.....	July, 1887	Nevada.....	June, 1887
Dist. Columbia.....	November, 1886	New Mexico.....	November, 1887
Dakota.....	June, 1887	Nova Scotia.....	June, 1887
Florida.....	January, 1887	New Brunswick.....	April, 1887
Georgia.....	October, 1887	Ohio.....	October, 1887
Illinois.....	October, 1886	Oregon.....	June, 1887
Iowa.....	June, 1887	Pennsylvania.....	December, 1886
Idaho.....	September, 1887	Prince Edward Island.....	June, 1887
Indian Territory.....	November, 1887	Quebec.....	January, 1887
Kentucky.....	October, 1887	Rhode Island.....	May, 1887
Kansas.....	February, 1887	South Carolina.....	December, 1886
Louisiana.....	February, 1887	Tennessee.....	January, 1887
Maine.....	May, 1887	Texas.....	December, 1886
Massachusetts.....	December, 1886	Utah.....	January, 1887
Maryland.....	May, 1887	Virginia.....	December, 1886
Michigan.....	January, 1887	Wisconsin.....	June, 1887
Missouri.....	October, 1887	Washington Ter.....	April, 1887
Mississippi.....	February, 1887	West Virginia.....	November, 1887

Bro. Wheeler, of Connecticut, commenced one of his reports with—

“Your reporter, so please ye—
Not designing long to tease ye—
Knowing every Mason’s time is
Very precious—though this rhyme is
Rather prosy—so will he go
Through the many pages slow,
Taking here and there a gem
To sparkle in his diadem.”

We commence with—

ALABAMA—1887.

The Sixty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Alabama was held at Montgomery Dec. 5, 6 and 7, 1887, Bro. J. G. Harris, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and seventy-nine lodges represented.

Four hundred and fifty-four on the roll.

Three past Grand Masters present.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note:

First—Must a Mason serve as a warden before he is eligible to the office of worshipful master?

Held, that he must.

Second—Is an applicant for the mysteries of Freemasonry disqualified who can not write his name?

Held, If he is qualified in every other particular this should not be a bar to his initiation.

Third—Does the Grand Lodge of Alabama recognize what are commonly called side degrees?

Held, The only degrees known to the Grand Lodge of Alabama are Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason.

Fourth—A brother having been indefinitely suspended, wishes to reinstate, must he make an apology to the aggrieved party, or will an apology to the lodge be sufficient?

Held, That the subordinate lodge must be its own judge, but see to it that the law of restoration under the constitution and edicts of the Grand Lodge be strictly complied with.

Fifth—Can the Grand Master authorize a subordinate lodge to bury a dimitted Mason?

Held, He can not.

Sixth—Can a junior deacon be refused a dimit because he is an officer in the lodge?

Held, He is entitled to a dimit if no other objection exists.

Seventh—White Star Lodge in Tennessee requests that Calera Lodge, No. 445, confer the Entered Apprentice degree on a candidate elected by said White Star Lodge.

Held, That the request could not be complied with.

As to "second," we hold that a petition must be signed by the applicant, and should not be received if unable to do so.

Fifth and seventh, we hold that a lodge has discretion. We concur in the following:

It occurs to me that the social feature of our order ought to be more cultivated and practiced. Beneficial results follow every public masonic gathering, when prudence and judgment guide and direct. I am assured of the fact it would give Masonry a deeper, stronger and more permanent lodgment in the affections of its members were they to meet in annual reunions. Two or more neighboring lodges might agree to assemble on some designated day, install officers, have an address, inviting the outside world to participate. This would relieve us of the charge of selfishness or clanishness so often but erroneously urged against us.

The Grand Lodge of Alabama appears to be in flourishing condition, having upward of \$16,000 in its permanent fund.

The erudite pen of Bro. P. J. Pillans again furnishes the report on Foreign Correspondence. Minnesota receives a very fraternal notice. Quotations made from the address of the Grand Master and from the correspondence report.

Some years since we quoted from Bro. Dodge relative to the derivation of "Arkansas," as meaning "Crystal State." Bro. Wheeler, of Connecticut, thinks that the name means "smoky waters," and that the "crystal" has reference to a something produced by distillation, "which is very clear and crystalline when it comes from the still." Where did he learn that fact? Bro. Pillans gives the late Gen. Scott's version:

We well recollect a conversation upon the derivation of Arkansas with Gen. Winfield Scott in Athens, Tenn., in 1838. The general was fond of making out the derivations of words and very positive in his declaration of them. He brooked no opposition. At dinner the conversation between two of us at the table turning upon the derivation of Arkansas

and its proper pronunciation, being overheard by the general, he at once rejected those that had been given and said that the name was the consequence of a trading fort built on the river within a bend of the river, which could be readily defended against attack—the river being almost around it, and requiring but a small amount of work to fortify overland. This trading post being so located was spoken of as being *arc en ga*, or within the bend, the river was soon spoken of as the river “Arc en ga,” and this gave the name to the State, which accounts for the milk in the cocoanut.

Under the head of Minnesota, quoting from the address of the Grand Master, says:

But the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom this was referred, differed with the Grand Master and reported as below, though it does not appear that any action was had by Grand Lodge on their report.

and quotes the report of the committee.

The report was adopted and so appears in the written records. The word “adopted” was accidentally omitted by the printer and not discovered until the form was worked off.

In reply to “If no effort is made to interfere with the jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge, we confess our inability to see why any Grand Lodge should put its fingers in the pie.”

Such was our opinion, but reflection has changed our views, as Bro. Caswell says: “If you see a venomous serpent in your path, are you to carefully avoid the reptile and allow him to go undisturbed, to fasten his deadly fangs upon some unprepared and unsuspecting traveler? No; you seize the first missile at hand and crush the viper out of existence; not because of any immediate danger to yourself, but that others may not suffer from his attacks.”

Again, some of our lodges have been invaded, and one, at least, nearly broken up. Our opinion is that the resolutions should have been adopted.

Bro. Myles J. Green, Talladega, elected M.: W.: Grand Master.

We have just learned that our old friend Daniel Sayre, for many years Grand Secretary, died within a few days past at the age of eighty years.

Bro. Adam R. Baker, Montgomery, is Grand Secretary.

Bro. P. J. Pillans, Mobile, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

ARKANSAS—1887.

The Forty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge Arkansas was held at Little Rock Nov. 22 and 23, 1887.

Bro. W. H. Gee, M.: W.: G.: M.:, presiding.

Two hundred and seventy-six lodges represented.

Four hundred and forty-four on the roll.

Eight Past Grand Masters present.

Eighteen dispensations for new lodges issued during the year, and the charters of two old lodges revived.

A monument to the memory of P.: G.: M.: English has been erected by the Masons of Arkansas. At the unveiling of the monument, the following, prepared for the occasion, was sung:

Here we raise the stone completed
By the willing workman's hand,
Telling of the love, deep seated,
In our wide fraternal band
For a brother gone before us,
To the far off silent shore.
Father, let Thy blessing on us
Rest; and keep us evermore.

The following amendment to the constitution was adopted:

If the Grand Lodge should render a judgment of expulsion or indefinite suspension, the party can be restored only by a two-thirds vote of the Grand Lodge, unless special authority be given to the subordinate lodge to restore him.

A very large amount of business was transacted; nothing that we deem necessary to transfer to this report.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. W. H. Gee, Dardanelle, M.: W.: Grand Master; Bro. Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Grand Secretary; were both re-elected.

ARIZONA—1887.

The Sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the territory of Arizona was held at Tombstone Nov. 8, 9 and 10, 1887.

Bro. Martin W. Kales, M. · W. · Grand Master, presiding.

Five lodges represented, comprising all in the Territory.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Transactions of local interest.

From the scholarly address of the Grand Orator we present the conclusion:

While we recognize the fact that

“Truth in the end shall shine divinely clear,
But sad the darkness till those times appear,”

let us haste the day by our influence and example, when the powers of superstition and darkness shall be illumined by this glorious light; when the human mind shall no longer be enthralled by the glitter and pomp of visual display; when the human heart shall no longer be led captive by emotional appeals to selfishness and fear; and when the passions of men shall be held in abeyance by the demands of reason and the exercise of moral force.

This is the very acme of masonic aspiration, and the accomplishment of this consummation the cherished hope of all true Masons. The end to be achieved is worthy of every sacrifice, and the defenders of truth must guard their manhood and their purity against the insidious attacks of wily foes. Then will they present, as of old, an impenetrable phalanx of chivalric knights—faithful unto death, and invincible in their integrity.

“The power to bind and loose to Truth is given:
The mouth that speaks it is the mouth of heaven.
The power which in a sense belongs to none,
Thus understood belongs to everyone.
It owes its high prerogatives to none.
It shines *for* all, as shines the blessed sun;
It shines *on* all, who do not shut it out
By dungeon doors of unbelief and doubt.
To shine, it does not ask, O far from it.
For hierarchal privilege and permit,
Rabbi and priest may be chained down to lies,
And babes and sucklings winged to mount the skies.”

The proceedings of thirty-eight Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, passed under the discriminating eye of Bro. Morris Coldwater, who reported thereon, and if read by the craft in Arizona—as it should be—they will be in receipt of a large amount of valuable masonic information.

Bro. Francis A. Shaw, Phoenix, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Geo. J. Roskrugge, Tucson, reëlected Grand Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—1887.

The Sixteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia was held at Nanaimo June 18, 1887.

Bro. Wm. Dalby, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Seven lodges represented.

Ten on the roll.

Two Past Grand Masters present.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

The Grand Master had officially visited most of the lodges in the jurisdiction. The enthusiasm with which he was received, and the hospitality extended, more than compensated for the difficulties of the journeyings.

The appointee as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of England was by a vote of the Grand Lodge not confirmed, and another party recommended.

Bro. Alexander R. Milne elected M. : W. : Grand Master; Bro. Edward C. Neufelder, reëlected Grand Secretary; both of Victoria.

CONNECTICUT—1887.

The Ninety-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut was held at New Haven Jan. 19 and 20, 1887.

Bro. H. H. Green, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and ten lodges represented.

One hundred and twenty-one on the roll.

Nine Past Grand Masters present.

The following ode, written by the Grand Secretary, was sung at the opening of the Grand Lodge:

Tune—AMERICA.

Faith.

I bade the young man speed,
And told of lofty deed,
His heart to cheer;
And pointed to the crown,
That's won by faith alone,
Resting on deeds well done;
Work ever dear.

Hope.

Mine was a holy trust,
To raise up from the dust
The fallen soul;
Clothe it in armor bright,
Arm it with precious light,
Before the great throne white,
Its final goal.

Charity.

Within my throbbing breast,
I hid the fatherless
From sorrow's night;
I dried the widow's tear,
With God's consoling cheer,
And blest a home most dear,
With love and light.

The Reward.

Thrice well ! praiseworthy three,
Impress of Trinity:—
Thy work begun,
Lasts through eternity.
Faith, Hope and Charity,
A blessing waiteth thee
For deeds well done.

The Grand Master closes his address with—

“So live, that when our summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, which moves

To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed,
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

The Committee on By-laws recommended, which was adopted:

Your committee believe that a lodge should inflict the same punishment upon any Mason, either member or visitor, who so far forgets his duty as to reveal its proceedings to the world at large. The right of the lodge to try, and, if found guilty, to punish, either is undoubted.

We have the proceedings had at a special communication of the Grand Lodge held in Hartford April 20, 1887. A difficulty has arisen between the Grand Lodge and Hiram Lodge, No. 1. Charges were preferred and a number of the members of Hiram Lodge were expelled by the Grand Lodge, and the charter of Hiram Lodge was demanded.

The Grand Master charges Hiram Lodge with a refusal to obey the edicts of the Grand Lodge. Hiram Lodge contends that the edicts are a violation of landmarks in changing some of the modes of recognition which the lodge has used from its organization, upward of one hundred and fifty years since.

It is to be regretted that P. : G. : M. : Waldron's preamble and resolutions were not adopted. The whole matter is deplorable, as chapters and commanderies are liable to be involved. Is a Grand Lodge infallible? What are ancient landmarks? Who is to decide as to violation? There are many questions involved in the controversy which had better be left untouched.

Bro. J. K. Wheeler presents another of his very lucid reports on Foreign Correspondence. Minnesota receives a liberal notice. Relative to physical qualifications, under the head of Colorado, he says:

For our part, we prefer a "genius in intellect," or "a saint in morals," with the loss of a little finger or great toe, or one eye, even, than a regiment of godless Heenans or Sullivans, who pride themselves for their physical qualifications and endurance alone, with no aim in life but to "black one's eye." The symbolism involved in this physical

qualification question will not apply without intelligence and good morals, at least, for without them the stone is rotten.

We regard the old regulations as originally practical, and moulded according to the customs of the time when promulgated, and there is but little symbolism contained in them, and a few would now be considered entirely out of place. They were susceptible then of change, and should be susceptible now of a liberal construction, so as to conform with the requirements of the fraternity, as promulgated in the ritual and secret work.

We find many matters of interest that we should like to copy, but must content ourselves with his conclusions:

Yes, brothers, we are growing gray,
And time is waning, day by day;
But our garnerers have been stored
With countless treasures on our way;
And each whispers, "I am weary."
Earth is growing dull and dreary,
And we steal awhile away and rest,
For we are growing gray.
And our prayer is, "Go in peace,"
For we'll find a sure release
From all our toilsome labor,
When life's surging billows cease;
Yet, how hard it is to part,
We have grown so, heart to heart;
And we shall miss you, dear old friends;
Still, we bid you "Go in peace."

Bro. Henry R. Green, Danielsonville, M. . W. . Grand Master;
Bro. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford, Grand Secretary; were each reelected.

Bro. Wheeler is also the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

CALIFORNIA — 1887.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of California was held at San Francisco Oct. 11 to 15, 1887.

Bro. E. C. Atkinson, M. . W. . Grand Master, presiding.

One hundred and eighty-five lodges represented.

Two hundred and eighty-one on the roll.

Seven Past Grand Masters present.

Seven dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note:

Question. When a case has been remanded to a subordinate lodge for retrial, why can not a demurrer to the charges be sustained?

Answer. Because the action of the Grand Lodge in remanding the case established the sufficiency of the charges.

Question. A brother applied for affiliation, but died in a few days after his application had been received by the lodge. Should he receive masonic burial?

Answer. Yes.

Question. The secretary of a lodge paid a private debt to a member by giving a receipt for dues and crediting the brother on the books of the lodge, but no money was paid into the treasury. Does such private arrangement release the brother from paying his dues?

Answer. Yes; the lodge is bound by the action of its officers.

Question. In the absence of the master of a lodge has the senior warden the right to call a past master to preside?

Answer. Yes; in the absence of the master the senior warden has the right so to do, and in the absence of both the master and the senior warden the junior warden may call a past master to preside; but said warden must remain in the lodge during the meeting.

Question. What excuses a brother from acting as a trial commissioner?

Answer. If the brother be so prejudiced that he can not determine the case upon the evidence, he certainly would be disqualified and should be excused; again, if a brother be prepossessed in favor of either the accuser or the accused, to such an extent as to warrant the apprehension of partiality, he should not be retained; and, further, if he have any interest in the trial other than a due regard for the welfare of the craft he should be considered ineligible.

Question. If a suspended Mason on his death bed pay his dues, and thereby reinstate himself, would the preferring of charges against him excuse the lodge from burying him with masonic honors, should he die before the case could be brought to trial?

Answer. No!

Question. Does the preferring of charges against a member of a lodge deprive him of any of his rights and privileges before said charges are proven?

Answer. No.

Question. In case of the death of a Mason suspended for non-payment of dues, and nothing else appearing against him, should the master, at the request of any number of the brethren, call the lodge together for the purpose of determining whether or not he should be buried with masonic honors?

Answer. Yes; and without such request, if he believes that there would be a general disposition to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased.

Question. Is it lawful to use the funds of a lodge to pay the funeral expenses of a Mason who has been suspended for non-payment of dues?

Answer. No.

Question. Is it lawful to use the funds of a lodge for charity outside of the fraternity?

Answer. No; the charity which extends to all mankind is individual.

Question. When the master has sustained the objection of a member to the admission of a visitor, should he divulge to other members of the lodge the name of the brother who made the objection?

Answer. I advise that he do not.

Question. How should such visitor be notified, in open lodge or privately?

Answer. It is sufficient to notify the visitor privately.

Question. If said visitor should demand of the master the name of the brother who objected and his reason, should he comply with this demand?

Answer. He should not. It is a private matter upon which the master should exercise discretion, having in view the peace and harmony of his lodge; and when his decision is given it is final.

Many pages of the proceedings are occupied with the reports of the Committee on Grievances in appeal cases.

A member of a lodge charged with embezzling the funds of a "Tribe of Red Men," while acting as secretary, expelled by lodge. Confirmed by Grand Lodge.

Another, charged with misrepresenting the size of lot sold to a brother; expelled by lodge. Reversed.

Another, tried before a commission, charged "that he objected to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice whom he declared he did not know, and against whom he knew nothing;" sentenced to suspension from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The accused appealed from the sentence as not warranted by the constitution and the accuser as not commensurate with the offense. The committee says:

The accused, in his appeal, claims that section 6 of article 3, Part III, of the constitution of the Grand Lodge, gives to every member the right to object to the advancement of a candidate. While your committee are aware that such is the language of the section named, they hold that the party can only avail himself of this privilege where he has pre-

sumptive evidence of the unworthiness of the candidate, and where such evidence has come to his knowledge after the candidate's initiation.

Sentence affirmed.

For an assault upon the sister of a Master Mason with the intent to commit a rape, the lodge sentenced the party to suspension from all the rights and privileges of Marsonry. The Grand Lodge changed the judgment to expulsion.

In another case the master of a lodge refused to entertain charges in a business matter. The Grand Lodge dismissed the appeal and sustained the master.

In another case the accusation was the "writing and publishing a defamatory letter" of a brother. The commission declined to receive testimony and acquitted the writer. The facts coming to the knowledge of the Grand Master, he ordered that the commission be reconvened and proceed to try the case. The party was convicted and sentenced to be reprimanded. The Grand Lodge set aside the judgment and suspended the accused from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

In another case the charge was "slander and the use of vile language." Sentenced to reprimand, which the Grand Lodge changed to suspension.

In another case, associating with disreputable women; sentenced to suspension. The Grand Lodge changed to expulsion.

In the case of a school trustee, for receiving a bribe in the purchase of a lot, proved, but acquitted by the commission. The Grand Lodge suspended.

In California Masonry means something. Violations of masonic or civil law are promptly noticed and justice meted out to the guilty, the Grand Lodge asserting its right to review the testimony in all cases brought before its subordinates. Defamatory language, vituperation, slander, etc., anything that has a tendency to defame or degrade a Mason or Masonry, is not tolerated in the Golden State.

Bro. W. H. Hill has resumed the pen reportorial and presents one of his old time most excellent reports, comprising a review

of all the proceedings of all the North American Grand Lodges except Nevada, and several foreign.

We have given Bro. Hill's report a careful perusal. His comments are brief, terse, and to the point in every instance. We had taken up so much space with California before we reached his report that we are compelled to omit extracts.

Bro. Hiram N. Rucker, M.D., Merced, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Alex. G. Abell, San Francisco, reelected—the thirty-third time—Grand Secretary.

COLORADO—1887.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Colorado was held at Denver Sept. 20 and 21, 1887.

Bro. Albert H. Branch, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Fifty-one lodges represented.

Sixty-nine on the roll.

Eleven past Grand Masters present.

Five dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

We present the decisions reported:

1. A person having lost the little finger of the right hand is eligible for the degrees.

2. A brother can be elected to office whether present or absent, but must be installed in person.

3. The laws of the state of Colorado provide for masonic lodges holding real estate. A lodge should not incorporate to hold real estate or other property, as it would be in violation of masonic law and usages.

4. A brother having received the Entered Apprentice degree in one lodge and applies for membership and advancement in another, his former lodge having waived jurisdiction and certified to the fact that they conferred said degree, one ballot only is necessary in the lodge to which said brother so applies, before receiving the Fellow Craft degree, providing said ballot is clear. The ballot being spread upon the moral, intellectual and masonic qualifications of the applicant.

The Grand Master recommended:

First—I am of the opinion that a by-law should be enacted for the government of subordinate lodges, making it compulsory upon their part to require of all visiting brothers either a receipt for dues or a cer-

tificate of membership from and under the seal of their respective lodges, and not of a later date than the beginning of the current year. I am satisfied that the lodges are often imposed upon by those who have been suspended or expelled for non-payment of dues and for other causes, and by the enactment of such a law and its strict enforcement our lodge rooms would be rid of a dangerous class of people.

* * * * *

Third—Section No. 125 of our by-laws, I am satisfied has worked much good during the past year. I am of the opinion that this should be considered at this session, and, if possible, make the same more stringent, so that those who persist in handling and selling intoxicating liquors will fully realize that they can not be good Masons and traffic with that which has ruined and made desolate the homes of thousands.

Relative to the burial of non-affiliates, the following was adopted:

That a lodge being requested to act, should use its discretion according to the circumstances. There are many Masons who have contributed to the support of the fraternity and their needy brethren for years, who entertain for it a high respect, who are themselves worthy and honorable men, blessed with many masonic friends, and are yet for the time being unaffiliated. At the decease of such, upon proper request, we conceive it to be eminently proper that the lodge should confer burial.

On the other hand, at the death of a non-affiliate who has lived without freindship for the institution, or whose character has been one of reproach, we would not bestow burial. We think the decision of these questions may be committed to the lodges where the parties may have resided, to pass verdict according to the circumstances, just as they now decide upon the worthiness of an applicant for the degrees of Masonry. The non-affiliate possessing no inherent right to the services of the lodge the favorable disposition of the brethren should be substantially unanimous, of which the master should be satisfied by a ballot or otherwise. Strong objections by members to the burial of a non-affiliate should not be lightly waived.

As to life membership, the following amendment to the by-laws was adopted:

134. A lodge may exempt its members from the payment of dues for a series of years or through life, upon the payment of such sum or sums as the lodge may determine, but not to exceed ten per cent of the members shall be exempt at the same time unless the lodge shall set apart and invest the amount paid for exemption, and expend only its income; in which event no restriction shall attain upon the number of exemptions the lodge may create. Exemptions from dues shall cease

upon dimission and affiliation with another lodge. *Provided*, nothing herein contained shall be construed to annul or in any manner affect the by-laws of any lodge, now in force, exempting its members from payment of dues after attaining the age of sixty years.

A very excellent address on the "Mission of Masonry" was delivered by the Grand Orator. We could wish it in the hands of every brother.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. George Wyman, and embraces a review of the proceedings of forty-six Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

"Taking Bro. Peabody to task for speaking of the 'higher degrees.'" The term "higher degrees" is frequently found in masonic writings. We simply availed ourselves of the opportunity to give our views, with no idea of criticising Bro. Peabody's use of the term. On the contrary, we characterized the report as "well written and well digested," and so it was.

Bro. George K. Kimball, Golden, elected M. W. Grand Master.

Bro. Ed. C. Parmelee, Pueblo, reelected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Denver, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

CANADA—1887.

The Thirty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada was held at Brockville July 13 and 14, 1887.

Bro. Henry Robertson "Grand Master on the Throne."

Two hundred and forty-nine lodges represented.

Four hundred and sixteen on the roll.

Seven Past Grand Masters present.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master says of the masonic convention held in Chicago in June last: [We have seen no other report:]

The convention was composed of Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters, and was called for consultation and advice on various masonic matters. Among the subjects which were discussed were the following:

"What is a legal avouchment."

"The physical qualifications of candidates."

"The prerogatives of the Grand Master."

"Perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates."

"Grand Lodge sovereignty," etc.

The attendance was not large, but the proceedings and discussions were exceedingly interesting and instructive. No one present favored the idea of a general Grand Lodge, and a resolution was passed strongly upholding the doctrine of the absolute supremacy of Grand Lodges in their several jurisdictions.

The question of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates was strongly argued on both sides, but the weight of opinion and argument was decidedly against that doctrine.

On physical qualifications the rule was stated to be that a candidate who was physically capable of complying literally with all the requirements of the degrees was eligible to admission.

On avouchment, the prevailing sentiment was that no brother should vouch for a visitor unless he had sat with him in a regular lodge or had examined him as one of a committee appointed by the master for that purpose.

On joint processions and joint use of masonic halls, he says:

Several applications have been made to me to allow Masons to appear in public as such, jointly with other societies, and also to allow the use of masonic halls jointly with other societies, all of which I felt myself compelled to refuse.

Our institution is not for show, and I understand the rule to be imperative that only on strictly masonic occasions should our brethren appear in public clothed with the badges of the order.

Our halls also are solemnly dedicated and consecrated to the service of the craft, and should not be used by any other body or persons who are not members of the fraternity..

Over one hundred pages of the pamphlet of proceedings are occupied with the reports of the district deputies, which show generally a prosperous condition of the craft.

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. Henry Robertson, Collingwood, M. : W. : Grand Master; Bro. J. J. Mason, Hamilton, Grand Secretary; were both re-elected.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1886.

The Seventy-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was held at Washington Nov. 10, 1886.

Bro. J. M. Yznaga, R.°. W.°. D.°. G.°. M.°, presiding.

Twenty-one lodges represented.

Twenty-five on the roll.

Three Past Grand Masters present.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported that the examination of a candidate for advancement must be had in a lodge opened upon the degree attained.

That it was inadmissible for a lodge to hold its meetings in a room jointly occupied by non-masonic associations.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is a critical review of the proceedings of fifty-one Grand Lodges—those of Minnesota included—is from the facile pen of Bro. W. R. Singleton.

Bro. Jose M. Yznaga, M.°. W.°. Grand Master; Bro. W. R. Singleton, Grand Secretary; were each reelected; both of Washington.

DAKOTA—1887.

The Thirteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Dakota was held at Huron, June 14, 15 and 16, 1887.

Bro. Wm. Blatt, M.°. W.°. G.°. M.°, presiding.

Seventy-three lodges represented.

Eighty-nine on the roll.

Three Past Grand Masters present.

Five dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note:

First—The waiver of jurisdiction by one lodge to another is a matter solely within the control of the lodge having said jurisdiction, and does not need the acquiescence of the Grand Master.

Second—A lodge can not, as such, attend a funeral unless the same is under the immediate control of, and the ceremony conducted by, a lodge of A.°. F.°. & A.°. M.°.

Although not in accord with the views of many Grand Lodges and Grand Masters, yet we concur in No. 1.

* * * * *

Fifth—When a lodge bestows charity upon a member of another lodge the amount so expended can not be legally claimed of the lodge of which the recipient is a member, unless such expenditure has been

made at the request and with the direct consent of the lodge in which he holds membership.

Sixth — An applicant for affiliation, if rejected, may renew his application to the rejecting or any other lodge at any time.

* * * * *

Eighth — Every Master Mason in good standing is entitled to masonic burial, and any non-affiliated Master Mason of known good character may receive masonic burial by vote of the lodge and approval of the worshipful master.

In the latter we differ as to the word "entitled." Preston says — and his is the oldest expression on the subject — may be, if requested by himself or his family.

The following resolution of the Committee on Jurisprudence was adopted:

Resolved, That no person who is engaged in the business of keeping a saloon or engaged in the business of retailing intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage shall be initiated into any particular lodge in this jurisdiction, nor shall any brother Mason who is engaged in such business be received in any lodge as a member by affiliation.

Why not include "hotels?"

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

We note that Bro. J. Q. A. Braden, a brother of our late Grand Master, has been elected Deputy Grand Master. We congratulate both the Grand Lodge and Bro. Braden.

Bro. H. M. Wheeler, Grand Forks, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Chas. T. McCoy, Aberdeen, reelected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

FLORIDA — 1887.

The Fifty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Florida was held at Jacksonville Jan. 18, 19 and 20, 1887.

Bro. Geo. S. Hallmark, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Seventy-three lodges represented.

Ninety-three on the roll.

Five past Grand Masters present.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

A Past Grand Master's jewel was presented to Bro. De Witt C. Dawkins, who was Grand Master in 1860, 1861 and 1862, and who has been Grand Secretary since 1869.

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. Geo. S. Hallmark, Pensacola, M.: W.: Grand Master;
Bro. De Witt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville, Grand Secretary; were each reelected.

GEORGIA—1887.

The One Hundred and First Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Georgia was held at Macon Oct. 25, 26 and 27, 1887.

Bro. John S. Davidson, M.: W.: G.: M.:, presiding.

Two hundred and fifty-eight lodges represented.

Three hundred and twenty-three on the roll.

Two Past Grand Masters present.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note:

1. The control of a subordinate lodge attaches to all Masons within its jurisdiction, whether they are dimitted or suspended, and for any violation of masonic law they may be tried.

2. Under the law of this jurisdiction, it is necessary to call off the lodge from any degree in which it is meeting, to that degree in which the candidate is to be examined.

3. A man with only one eye is physically qualified to be a Mason.

* * * * *

8. While it is the practice, and desirable, to lay the corner stone of a building in the northeast corner, it is not absolutely necessary, and it may be placed in any corner of the edifice.

9. Under no circumstances can a lodge entertain a petition for degrees without the consent of the lodge from whose jurisdiction the applicant came, until twelve months have expired.

* * * * *

11. Under our present law a lodge can not remit charge for degrees or a minister, simply because he is a minister. There must be such cause as to make it a case of masonic charity.

We find in the Grand Master's obituary notice:

"How cold would be the tomb,
 How desolate its gloom,
 Were there no faithful tears to fall above;
 And who could bear to die,
 Did we not know some sigh
 Will move fond spirits in memorial love.

"There's little here below
 But misery and woe;
 But in yon realm there awaits us an abode,
 Of many mansions framed,
 The lodge eternal named,
 Its master builder and its master, God."

The pamphlet of proceedings contains a very interesting address relative to the early history of the Grand Lodge, by Bro. J. H. Estill, G. : J. : W. :

The report on Foreign Correspondence is a kind of dual arrangement, part being furnished by our old-time friend, J. Emmet Blackshear, Past Grand Secretary, and the balance by Bro. B. H. Bigham. Minnesota is not noticed.

Bro. John S. Davidson, Augusta, M. : W. : Grand Master; Bro. A. M. Wolihin, Macon, Grand Secretary; were each reelected.

ILLINOIS—1887.

The Forty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was held at Chicago Oct. 4, 5 and 6, 1887.

Bro. Alexander T. Darrah, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Six hundred and fifty-one lodges represented.

Seven hundred and seventy-nine on the roll.

Five Past Grand Masters present.

Five dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Another of our old friends of thirty years ago gone. The Grand Master announced the decease of P. : G. : M. : Ira A. W. Buck. The Grand Master says:

Those who knew him best speak in praise of his sterling worth as a citizen, and of his integrity, zeal and labors for the craft. As a presiding officer he was referred to as a model. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his brethren to a degree that few may hope to surpass.

Without the hope of fee or reward he labored earnestly and zealously for the good of our noble institution.

On "mixed funerals," the Grand Master says:

A masonic procession should be tyled and guarded as much as a lodge at labor — no one being permitted to either enter or retire from it without permission from the worshipful master. No Mason would think of admitting a profane to visit a lodge while at labor, much less permit one to take part in the ceremonies of conferring a degree. Yet a lodge would have as much right, legally, to admit a profane to visit as it would to admit him within a masonic procession.

We note the decisions reported:

1. Where one lodge confers a degree for another, the lodge that does the work can only collect such fee as is charged by the lodge for which the work is done.

2. An insane brother can not be disciplined for non-payment of dues, nor can a lodge charge an insane brother with dues. As an insane person is "practically dead to the state," so an insane brother is practically dead to his lodge, to which he is amenable for his conduct during the time of his mental aberration. A lodge can not legally dimit an insane brother on the petition of a conservator or any other person. If such brother did not wish to sever his connection with the lodge while he was responsible, it would be an act of injustice to dimit him when he is wholly irresponsible.

3. Seven Master Masons, *exclusive of the tyler*, must be present before a lodge can be opened on any degree. The tyler not being actually present, can not be counted as one of the seven.

4. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, after moving into the jurisdiction of Illinois, may petition the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides for advancement at any time; *provided*, that the lodge that conferred the degree or degrees upon him waives jurisdiction in favor of the lodge petitioned.

Grand Master Darrah incorporates in his address a synopsis of the proceedings of the convention, as per call of P. : G. : M. : Gove, held in Chicago in June, furnished by the secretary, Bro. John H. Brown of Kansas. Twelve jurisdictions were represented. The topics discussed were:

Avouchment.

Physical qualifications.

Perpetual jurisdictions.

Grand Master and his prerogatives; and

What shall be done to stay the progress of spurious and clandestine Masonry in our respective Grand Jurisdictions.

From the "synopsis" we gather that nothing was accomplished. There was merely the expression of individual opinions upon the several topics. "Convinced against their will, were of the same opinions still." The finality was the appointment of a committee to call another convention—some time.

An elegant oration by Bro. W. S. Hooper, Grand Orator. Extracts would but mar its beauties.

The mantle of our late brother, who so ably filled the reporter's chair, has fallen upon the shoulders of P. : G. : M. : Daniel M. Browning. He presents in one hundred and forty pages a very able review of the proceedings of fifty-three Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1886 and 1887 included.

Relative to the burial of non-affiliates, under the head of Colorado, we find:

Few decisions of a local character are reported. One, however, we think good law and good Masonry anywhere. He was requested to grant a dispensation allowing a lodge to bury with masonic ceremonies a non-affiliate. He held that no dispensation was necessary. That while a lodge was not compelled to perform such service, yet the lodge should decide whether the deceased brother was entitled to it, and if so it could perform the service. We think a lodge may determine for itself, in each case, whether a brother affiliate or non-affiliate should be buried with masonic ceremonies.

Again, under Quebec:

We concur in his view that "a dispensation is not necessary to permit a lodge to bury with masonic ceremonies a non-affiliate. That a lodge may determine whether it will perform such service." We hold that this is a charitable service like giving relief, and that each Mason or lodge may determine whether the object of it is worthy, whether affiliate or non-affiliate.

In Minnesota a dispensation is not required. The matter is left at the option of the lodge.

Bro. John C. Smith, Chicago, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Loyal A. Munn, Freeport, reelected Grand Secretary.

P. : G. : M. : Joseph Robbins, after a retirement of several years, again comes to the front as the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

IOWA—1887.

The Forty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa was held at Davenport June 7, 8 and 9, 1887.

Bro. Wm. P. Allen, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Three hundred and sixty-three lodges represented.

Four hundred and eighty-six on the roll.

Six Past Grand Masters present.

Dispensations for seven new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master is opposed to the use of postal card notifications of delinquencies. He says:

A lodge has no right to expose to the public the delinquencies of members, which delinquencies are often the result of inadvertence. Nor in this day of cheap postage is it at all necessary on the score of economy. In my judgment such methods violate masonic vows. I ask the Grand Lodge by a general regulation to sanction my views.

Bro. Parvin presented lengthy reports as Grand Secretary and as Grand Librarian. As Grand Secretary he makes several practical suggestions. Of returns and dues he says:

We despair of ever receiving *all* the "returns and dues" within the time prescribed by law. So many of the secretaries are careless and neglectful of their duty, and their worshipful masters are no better, in that they do not enforce obedience to the law on the part of their subordinate officers. The law expressly declares that the representatives from such delinquent lodges "shall *not* receive mileage and *per diem*." And this law should be as rigorously enforced by those in authority as any other. It can not be set aside by a resolution or report of a committee, or indeed in any other way than the repeal of the law.

* * * * *

Moreover, the law provides that each worshipful master shall render an excuse to the Grand Master if or such neglect, and if not satisfactory the charter may be arrested.

* * * * *

The lodge is directly responsible for the neglect of its worshipful master. The worshipful master is accountable for the deficiencies of his secretary. Inasmuch as the secretary would not do his duty, and as the worshipful master tolerated, if not connived at, his neglect by certifying his returns to be *correct*, though late, the lodge should father their acts.

* * * * *

No Grand Secretary on earth can enforce the law; and if the Grand

Master will not, the law will in the future, as in past years, continue to be a "dead letter."

Minnesota has had the same trouble until within three years past. Last year all the lodges reported—not within the prescribed time, but a day or two before the meeting of the Grand Lodge. It is utterly impossible to adjust the finances of the Grand Lodge unless the returns and dues are in the Grand Secretary's office several days before the annual communication.

He recommends the presentation of a badge to each of the representatives of the Grand Lodge near other Grand Lodges, to be worn in the Grand Lodge and on masonic public occasions.

The draft for a new constitution was reported from a committee appointed at a previous session.

As to an "Imperial Head," or "National Supreme Head," the Committee on the Grand Master's Address reported:

A national meeting of Grand Masters and Grand Custodians, at least triennially, for the purpose of aiding in harmonizing all the conflicts existing in the work, and on questions of masonic law and usage, would no doubt be of great benefit provided all the Grand Lodges were represented at such meeting; otherwise but little if any good could result.

The writer, while Grand Master, in his address to the Grand Lodge, gave a synopsis of all that had been done in that direction since the organization of masonic lodges on this continent, and suggested a body to be styled "Masonic Congress."

During the triennial meetings at Chicago in September, 1859, a convention was held composed of delegates from many of the Grand Lodges. The matter underwent considerable discussion; the plan as outlined by the writer was adopted. The time and place for the next meeting was during the next triennial meeting of the Grand Encampment at New York. During the intervening time the "unpleasantness" occurred, and there were but few delegates present in New York in 1862, since which time the question has not been mooted until very recently.

The plan in brief proposed: A masonic congress of authorized delegates to meet once in three years, to discuss such questions as might be referred to the body by a Grand Lodge, and that

the decision should be binding upon only such Grand Lodges as were members; having no power of discipline, or of enforcing its decisions; recognizing only the moral weight of the body.

Subsequent experience and reflection has convinced us that all that could be hoped to be accomplished by a general meeting can be attained through the committees on Foreign Correspondence.

From the report on jurisprudence, we select:

Every Master Mason in good standing has the right to visit other lodges than his own, except that objection made to such visit—the objector being present—is absolute, and holds until voluntarily removed by the objector. Nor shall the objecting member of the lodge be required to give his reasons therefor.

We have had the subjoined queries submitted to us, and we reply to them *seriatim*.

First Query—A brother being in arrears for dues is suspended for non-payment thereof. Seven years thereafter his application for reinstatement is presented, accompanied by the arrearages aforesaid. In due time the ballot is spread and the petitioner is rejected. Shall the lodge retain the money which is legitimately due it, or shall it return it with the rejected petition to the applicant?

Answer—The money, being the lawful dues long owing the lodge, should by it be retained. It was the duty of the applicant to pay it. The payment of the petitioner's long withheld and just indebtedness to the lodge and the ballot on the question of reinstatement are separate and distinct acts. The latter is not dependent upon the former.

The Grand Lodge amended the report so as to read: "That in case the lodge refuses to reinstate the applicant the money so tendered shall be returned to him," and adopted the report as amended.

A large amount of business transacted of local interest.

Of the report on Foreign Correspondence, it would be supererogation to say more of it than that it was prepared by Bro. T. S. Parvin, and comprises a review of the proceedings of fifty-one Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Commenting on a decision of a Grand Master of California relative to the rights of a daughter of a Master Mason, he says:

We do not believe in the correctness of this decision of the Grand Master in response to the question whether "a Master Mason's daughter, after her marriage, should be recognized as the daughter of a Master

Mason." He answered: "No; when she married she severed her rights to the order by and through her father, and thus can only obtain such rights by and through her husband." This decision is in direct violation of the common and civil law of the land, because its tendency is to prevent marriage, a consummation devoutly to be wished in all regular and well governed communities. If it be true, as we affirm, that once a Mason always a Mason, it is equally true that the daughter of a Mason, acquiring her claims upon the fraternity as such through her father's position, can not forfeit it by her marriage with a profane. Such a decision is abhorrent to the better nature of man.

We find this under the head of California as to "perpetual jurisdiction:"

We have always noticed that those who oppose progressive Masonry in one line are quite as strong advocates for it in another. For example, one who opposes progressive ideas in other jurisdictions, yet is a great stickler for the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction," which is one of the newest of new fangled notions in masonic law and jurisprudence. It has no more claim to the dignity of a landmark than it has to a position in the blue laws of Connecticut.

Relative to the A. : & A. : S. : R. :, under the head of Connecticut, he says:

We hold, as does every intelligent Scotch Rite Mason, that the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masonry has no legal authority to create a Grand or subordinate lodge of symbolic Masonry; but right here and now, we would have it distinctly understood that the American system of Freemasonry does not obtain anywhere except the United States and Canada; that it does not, and never did, prevail in England or upon the continent of Europe, South America or elsewhere; that the European system of Freemasonry is older than the American system, and has just as good and legitimate a right to exist *there* upon its own foundation as the American system has *here* upon its foundation; and that we, as American Grand Officers or reporters for our several Grand Lodges, have no right, nor is there any sense or propriety in our demanding those countries should conform to our views, no more than for them to exact a conformation on our part to theirs. Upon the continent of Europe lodges of symbolic Masonry derive their charters from supreme bodies of the Scotch Rite.

* * * * *

It is very well for Bro. Gorgas and his associates to declaim against the Massachusetts legislation when it *followed*, and did not precede, the attempts of mischief-makers to disturb the harmony of symbolic Masonry in that jurisdiction. We affirm that in Massachusetts, as in Maryland and other jurisdictions, that there was no disturbing element, but that

all was harmony and peace in the jurisdiction of symbolic Masonry until certain brethren belonging to these "bogus bodies" themselves introduced a disturbing element by raising the question now pending between the different branches of what is known as Scottish Rite Masonry.

Under the head of Kentucky we find, which is in accordance with the decisions of our Grand Master Brown:

Ignorance of the law is no excuse for its non-performance; and it only shows that the proceedings of the Grand Lodge are not read in many of the lodges, as required by law. Had they been the provisions would have been known. It seems that circulations of an official character receive no more attention than the proceedings, as one from the Grand Master calling the attention of the lodges to important matters of legislation had received the same neglect as shown to their proceedings. These evils do not, as we are well aware, exist alone in Kentucky. "A constitutional provision can not," he says, "be set aside by resolution. The law is unqualified and must be obeyed."

The report covers two hundred and thirty-four pages and there is a gem on every page. As we can not copy hardly a tithe, we stop right here.

Bro. Edwin C. Blackmar, Burlington, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. T. S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids, reëlected Grand Secretary and Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. Parvin recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his initiation. We regret that we did not learn of the proposed celebration until too late to send our congratulations.

IDAHO — 1887.

The Twentieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Idaho was held in the city of Boise Sept. 13, 14 and 15, 1887.

Bro. Geo. H. Davis, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Fourteen lodges represented.

Twenty on the roll.

Three Past Grand Masters present.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

We present an extract from the address of the Grand Master:

I can not but think there is danger, in these days of mental activity and material development, that we lose sight of the real character and purpose of Masonry. We are proud of our fraternity, and of our connection therewith; but is it not true that our pride is sometimes based upon an exalted idea of the power and grandeur of the order, rather than upon a proper appreciation of its moral framework?

Masonry, my brothers, was never designed for the gratification of foolish vanity or the mere employment of idle hours. She holds out to her votaries no promise of pecuniary gain or gratified ambition, or social or political preferment. She has a more earnest and a higher mission than this. Her aim is to elevate humanity by awakening in every brother a deeper appreciation of his own dignity *as a man*, and a proper regard for the dignity of his brother man. Masonry is not a system of religion, as some have ignorantly thought. She does not aspire to usurp the place of the church, but she bows to this as the human to the divine. It has been well said that "religion is the bond of man to his God; Masonry is the bond of man to man." Beyond the great idea of God, as revealed in His word, Masonry has no religious test; and therefore, while the atheist and the deist find no place within her portals, and while she teaches a profound reverence for Deity and for the divine attributes — temperance, truth and justice — her toleration is as broad as the grand brotherhood of human kind. And her mission in this human brotherhood is to purify and to ennoble.

As I study the principles of Freemasonry, I am more and more impressed with their grandeur and nobility; and as I contemplate the lives which we, as Masons, live, it fills the heart with sorrow to think how far we fall below her standards; and I sometimes fear that as our order has enlarged her borders and grown venerable with years, we, the children, have lost something of the stern integrity and devotion to genuine masonic principles which characterized our fathers in the faith. Reverence toward God, purity of heart and lip, truthfulness in word and deed, charity for the weak, and tender compassion for the erring are among the legends which they emblazoned upon our standard. Profanity, and falsehood, and slander, and vice of every kind are denounced as unmasonic and unworthy of him who has knelt at the holy altar.

We need, at times, to be reminded of the integrity of the good old days when, it has been said, "few but the good and true either sought for or gained admission into masonic lodges, for it was thought that such alone could find their affinities there. Masons were then comparatively few, and were generally known and distinguished for these qualifications which the teachings of the order require on the part of all who apply for admission.

At the twentieth session of the Grand Lodge the Grand Treasurer presented the following financial statement:

Orphans' fund.....	\$1,591 00
Interest orphans' fund..	1,699 76
Representative fund.....	976 50
General fund.....	1,245 02
	\$5,512 28

A very excellent showing for a Grand Lodge with but twenty subordinates and six hundred and thirty-four members.

Grand Master Davis presented his commission as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota near that of Idaho.

A note received a few days since from Bro. Davis informs us that he has returned to Minnesota and resigned his commission as representative. We welcome Bro. Davis back to his old home.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. Edward A. Stevenson elected M. . W. . Grand Master.

Bro. James H. Wickersham, reelected Grand Secretary; both of Boise City.

INDIAN TERRITORY—1887.

The Thirteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory was held at Eufaula, Muskogee Nation, Nov. 1 and 2, 1887.

Bro. Florian H. Nash, M. . W. . G. . M. ., presiding.

Twenty-two lodges represented.

Twenty-four on the roll.

Three Grand Masters present.

The Grand Master has the correct opinion; only one ballot for the three degrees—the old rule.

The Grand Lodge appears to have a "hard road to travel," but the brethren having the work in hand are energetic and appear to be fully competent for the work before them.

The Grand Orator closes his address with:

While in Muskogee's hall,
Let us resolve to try
To follow its true call,
Though we live or die.

In this temple you have wrought
Just a dozen long years,
To this altar you have brought
Your troubles, joys and fea

We of the four nations	Faithful craftman hold fast,
Should all have but one plan,	The labor will soon be o'er.
Square work in every station,	And we will be rewarded at last,
Throughout the red man's land.	On that blessed, happy shore.

Look not here for your pay,
But in that lodge above,
Where we'll gather some day,
By the help of God's love.

The efficient Grand Secretary, Bro. J. S. Murrow, presented the report on Foreign Correspondence.

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. Florian H. Nash, Fort Gibson, reëlected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Joseph S. Murrow, Caddo, reëlected Grand Secretary.

KENTUCKY—1887.

The Eighty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was held at Louisville Oct. 18, 19 and 20, 1887.

Bro. James W. Hopper, M. : W. : G. : M. : , presiding.

Three hundred and seventy-three lodges represented.

Six hundred and thirty on the roll.

Fourteen Past Grand Masters present.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note:

First—If the committee has had a meeting and agreed upon a report, the member present may make the report in the absence of the other two.

Second—If the committee has taken no action, and at a meeting two months after their appointment two of the members are absent, the master may treat their places as vacant and appoint others. The same result may be reached by a motion, but it is held that the master may appoint without a motion.

Third—Whether the committee so reorganized should report at the same meeting or not is a matter concerning which the committee should exercise a sound discretion. It is clear that they should not be compelled to report at once. But if the case is one upon which they can pass intelligently without taking time for investigation, they may do so. The lodge, also, should exercise a sound discretion in receiving a report so made, and, in cases of doubt, should recommit, with instructions to

the committee to make further investigation and report at a future meeting.

Fourth—The report of a majority of a committee may be described not inaccurately as the report of the committee, but if there is a minority report the fact that it was made should, in all cases, appear upon the record.

Relative to signing minutes the Grand Master says:

The best practice with reference to the signing of the minutes of the proceedings of a lodge is for the master to sign them as soon as approved. The officer presiding at a meeting should sign the minutes of that meeting; but if his signature can not, for any reason, be obtained, the officer presiding when the minutes are approved may sign them.

The law in Minnesota is, that the minutes must be read, approved and signed on the evening of the transactions, and read at the subsequent stated communication for information. Are the minutes correctly recorded? At a subsequent meeting perhaps none are present who were in attendance when the transactions were had. What knowledge have they of the correctness of the record? Or suppose they are opposed to the action had, what then? If left to vote they can disapprove.

The following resolution from the Judiciary Committee was adopted:

Resolved, That upon the death or removal from the jurisdiction of his lodge of any elective officer of a lodge, the Grand Master shall, upon notification thereof, declare the office vacant and order an election to be held to fill said vacancy, one month's notice of said election to be given the members before the same is held. Upon the death or removal from the jurisdiction of the lodge of an appointed officer the master shall declare the office vacant and fill the same by appointment. [Adopted, and lays over under the rule.]

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. James W. Staton. Minnesota receives a very pleasant notice. It could not be otherwise because Bro. Staton could not write but pleasantly if he tried. It is his normal condition. He says in his introduction:

These reports are intended for those only who read, and if our readers are pleased with them, and urge no objections to the length of them, we are not particular whether the croakers for short reports are pleased or not. We have been engaged long enough in the reportorial business to

learn that those who object to the length of reports of this character are the parties who acknowledge that they do not read them. We shall, therefore, pursue our own inclination and exercise our own judgment, according to the circumstances which may present themselves, as to how much or how little we shall write for the perusal of our readers.

Relative to the work, under the head of Maryland we find:

Bro. Schultz asks us or Bro. Bassett if the work agreed upon by the national convention, at Baltimore, in 1843, is not substantially the Webb work. We confess we do not know what the convention work is. In three or four instances we have seen what professed to be the work of 1843, but in no two did it agree. If we have been correctly informed, the work which Bro. Bassett uses was obtained by an eminent brother of this jurisdiction from the late Bro. Samuel Willson, of Virginus, Vt., and Bro. Willson obtained it from John Barney, and he from Thomas Smith Webb. If we are not correct in this statement, some brother better informed will please correct us. Of one thing we are quite sure, we have never seen any work that harmonizes in all its parts so elegantly as the work taught by Bro. Hiram Bassett.

Of course our work is the best—it is the simon pure, the original, etc., etc. It ever has been thus, and probably ever will be.

“In three or four instances we have seen what professed to be the work of 1843, but in no two did it agree.” Correct, Bro. Staton; no two of the participants in that convention agreed upon what had been done. The late Bro. Charles W. Moore published the “Tressle Board” as the standard of the work adopted. The late Bro. John Dove, president of the convention, declared it incorrect, and under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Virginia published his version in the “Text-Book.”

John Barney obtained his work from Gleason. Gleason, Wadsworth, Cross, etc., each held certificates from Webb, and each differed.

Snow, who was one of the parties associated with Webb in arranging the American Ritual, declared in the Grand Lodge of Ohio that Barney’s work differed from Webb’s. Willson’s copy was partially in his own and partially in the handwriting of Barney, but in 1859 Willson changed his copy to suit the ideas of another party. Our information was obtained from Cross, Wadsworth, Tucker, Willson, Dove, Moore, etc., and from copies of the rituals of Snow, Gleason, Barney, etc.

Relative to burial service, under the head of Michigan he says:

We have always regarded it as unfortunate that there should have been any other burial service in any of the branches of Masonry than that used in the Master Mason's burial. Fuss and feathers will always overshadow plain, simple and unostentatious symbolic Masonry, and there is no way to avoid it so long as the two branches attempt to perform their respective ceremonies in conjunction. When a Mason, who is a Templar, requests to be buried by the ritual of that order, then we believe it is best for Master Masons not to turn out as such.

We hold that Masons, as such, should never appear in public unless they have some work to perform.

The first time that Bro. Lewis' Templars' burial service was used west of the Alleghanies was in St. Paul. At the grave a part of the Templars' service was used, the Templars then fell back into the ranks of the Blue Lodge masons, and a part of the old service was used, all marching around the grave, depositing the sprig of acacia, funeral honors, etc.

Under the head of Minnesota he says: "We do not see that the report of the committee (on jurisprudence) was adopted."

The report was adopted, and so appears of record in the written proceedings. The word "adopted" was inadvertently omitted in the printed proceedings.

We regret to lose Bro. Staton from the list of reporters. He says that it is his last.

Bro. J. Soule Smith, Lexington, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. H. B. Grant, Louisville, elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Hiram Bassett, Millersburg, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

KANSAS—1887.

The Thirty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kansas was held at Atchison Feb. 16 and 17, 1887.

Bro. Silas E. Sheldon, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and ninety-one lodges represented.

Two hundred and sixty-eight on the roll.

Four Past Grand Masters present.

Twenty dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

We notice that the Grand Master granted seven "special dispensations for lodges to appear in public." Six to participate in memorial services and one the celebration of the third of July. We ask, with all deference, what have Masons, as such, to do with the celebration of the Fourth of July or memorial services?

The report of the Grand Master is a business document, replete with practical suggestions. No "hialalutin" about it.

The proceedings contain a very excellent oration, delivered by P. . G. . M. . Owen Bassett, at a banquet given the Grand Lodge by the the members of Atchison Lodge, on "What is Freemasonry?"

The report on Foreign Correspondence, as usual, was presented by Bro. J. H. Brown, and sustains his reputation as a reporter.

Relative to "bulls," under the head of Canada, we find:

The big man at the Holy See in the city of Rome has for years been in the habit of issuing his bulls against Freemasonry, and so far these bulls have had about as much effect on the institution of Freemasonry as the foolish bull that attempted to butt the locomotive off the track. We can see no occasion for alarm from this source. All we have to do is to plod along our own prudent way, unobtrusively as we have been doing for centuries, and we need have no fears from the promulgation of such documents as that issued by Cardinal Taschereau. They are harmless. Let us look well to our own household, and see that the members of the family are living up to their professions as Masons should do, and give but little heed to what may be said by those who know nothing about the noble principles that are inculcated in the several sublime lectures so forcibly brought to our attention in the several degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry.

Under the head of Minnesota, he says:

This constant harping about the "higher degrees," "High Mucky Mucks," "Col. Joseph Cernaus" and the "Ninety-Sixes," is a little too thin to pass around much longer. Such mischief making plunderers should be dropped out, and no longer burden the craft with them.

Paper has run out, and to-morrow morning at that!

Bro. Henry Cook, Oswego, elected M. . W. . Grand Master.

Bro. John H. Brown, Wyandotte, reëlected Grand Secretary, and is also chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

LOUISIANA — 1887.

The Seventy-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was held at New Orleans Feb. 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1887.

Bro. Joseph P. Hornor, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Fifty-one lodges represented.

Two hundred and thirty-seven on the roll.

Six Past Grand Masters present.

The circle of the masonic friends of early days continues to narrow, the deaths of Past Grand Masters James L. Lobdell and Wm. R. Whitaker; and Past Deputy Grand Master Samuel O. Scruggs, was announced in fitting terms by the Grand Master.

At the previous session the following relative to reinstatement was proposed:

Provided, that an application for reinstatement shall be read at one stated meeting and laid over for action until the next stated meeting, due notice having been given in writing to the members of the lodge of the intended action.

The Grand Master says:

I hope that this amendment will not be adopted: * * * There is no need to require so much formality for the restoration of a brother to his membership; the way should, on the contrary, be made easy for him and the Lodge door held as widely open as possible; once a Mason he is always a Mason, no matter how much he owes the lodge, and the greater facility that is given him to resume his fraternal workings with his brethren, so much the greater benefit will it be to him and to the craft at large. Let us remember the parable of the lost lamb, and be glad to welcome our returning brethren.

The Grand Master having been a member of the Grand Lodge for twenty-six years, zealous and active in other branches of the order, he sums up in his address his experiences, and does not hesitate to make suggestions of a practical nature, although in some instances opposed to the sentiment of the Grand Lodge.

Transactions of local interest.

A masterly report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Past Grand Master J. Q. A. Fellows, who resumes the repor-

torial chair after a lapse of over a quarter of a century, and those who remember his reports—as does the writer—will bear witness that he has lost none of his old time vigor.

He makes a new departure, and instead of commenting upon the transactions by states, he takes up subjects, giving his own and others' opinions, presenting a very elaborate and instructive report, abounding in reminiscences, historical matter, etc., well worthy of his fame and the State.

Under the head of Iowa we noticed the attempt made in 1859 to form a masonic congress. We wrote from memory. Bro. Fellows reprints the proceedings had, with comments. We copy from his report:

As early as we can masonically remember, the subject of a national Grand Lodge, a national masonic congress, or something of the kind, was continually agitated. Bro. Cyril Pearl, of Maine, was one of the leaders in the movement at that time. We advocated something of the kind in this Grand Lodge, and delegates were finally sent to a meeting of delegates in Chicago in 1859. That congress met and created the form of an organization, and which would no doubt have been consummated had not our political troubles soon after supervened. It was to have been in 1862, at the triennial to be held at Memphis. Going over again the whole question, and thinking now as then, that some such periodical meeting of delegates of Grand Lodges, or say of Grand Masters, are needful if not necessary, and being unable to think of any plan nearly so good as that projected in 1859, we embody the plan then enunciated, with the reasons therefor, in this report. It is out of print, and probably has never been seen by half of those now writing upon the subject. It is as follows:

"Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, from the committee appointed to draft a plan for a permanent organization, submitted a report, which, on motion of Bro. B. B. French, was accepted.

"This report was then read, article by article, and several amendments being offered by Bros. Albert Pike, Giles M. Hillyer, Ira A. W. Buck, and accepted by the committee, by unanimous consent, the plan was read as follows:

"In order to form a closer union and increase of harmony among the Grand Lodges of America; to secure and cultivate fraternal relations with the Grand Lodges of the world; to extend our knowledge of the history, work, symbolism, philosophy, and jurisprudence of craft Masonry; in order that questions of law and jurisdiction may be equitably and permanently adjusted, that all agitated questions of general masonic in-

terest may be considered and determined for the general benefit of Masonry, we propose the following articles of association:

"ARTICLE 1. The Grand Lodges of North America do hereby form a 'North American Masonic Congress.'

"ART. 2. This congress shall consist of three representatives from each Grand Lodge in North America assenting thereto; representatives to be selected as each of the Grand Lodges may severally determine.

"ART. 3. The officers shall be a president, and senior and junior vice presidents, and secretary, who shall be elected at each session, and, except the secretary, the official duties of each shall cease with the close of the session.

"ART. 4. There shall also be elected at each session three permanent committees, each consisting of five members:

"1. Committee of International Correspondence.

"2. Committee of Work, Symbolism and Philosophy.

"3. Committee of Jurisprudence, embracing Masonic History and Antiquities.

"The chairmen of the several committees shall constitute an Executive Committee to supervise and direct the correspondence, and, in connection with the secretary, prepare reports and present business for the next meeting.

"The meetings of the congress shall be called to order for organization by the secretary, or in his absence by the chairmen of committees in the order named.

"ART. 5. Meetings shall be held triennially, on the Friday preceding the second Tuesday of September, and in such place as the congress may from time to time determine.

"ART. 6. The representatives of a majority of the Grand Lodges associated shall be necessary to form a quorum.

"ART. 7. The congress may take cognizance of all cases of difference which may occur between two or more Grand Lodges; *provided*, the parties shall mutually submit the said difference to its decision.

"ART. 8. The congress may consult and advise on questions of masonic law and jurisprudence, to the end that a uniformity of law and usage may be accomplished; but it shall not assume the exercise of any power in the enforcement of its decrees, except such as may result from the mere force of opinion.

"ART. 9. It shall be in order, at any session of the congress, to provide for the reading of papers or essays, or the delivery of discourses upon masonic subjects.

"ART. 10. The incidental expenses of each congress, necessary to the transaction of its business, shall be borne by the Grand Lodges parties thereto, being equally divided among them.

"ART. 11. The ratification of these articles by five Grand Lodges shall be sufficient for the organization of the congress.

"ART. 12. No change in these articles shall be made without the consent of three-fourths of the Grand Lodges parties thereto.

"ART. 13. Any Grand Lodge may become a member of this congress by adopting the articles of association.

"ART. 14. Should any Grand Lodge desire to withdraw from this congress it can do so; but it is expected, as a matter of masonic courtesy, that it will adopt a resolution to that effect in open Grand Lodge, and give notice thereof to the secretary of the congress.

"SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE. When five Grand Lodges shall have ratified these articles, pursuant to the provisions of article 11th, and shall have notified a secretary, to be hereafter elected, of such decision, he shall thereupon issue a circular to the several Grand Lodges specified in article 2d, inviting them to affiliate with this body, and to assemble in congress at the city of Memphis, Tenn., on the Friday preceding the second Tuesday of September, 1862.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we, the delegates to this congress, have hereunto set our hands to the foregoing articles, at Chicago, in the state of Illinois, this fourteenth day of September, 1859, subject to the ratification thereof by our respective Grand Lodges.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"A. T. C. PIERSON,

"A. G. MACKEY,

"PHILIP C. TUCKER,

"JOHN L. LEWIS, JR.,

"CYRIL PEARL,

"Committee.

"Bro. J. Q. A. Fellows then moved that the plan as read be adopted; when Bro. A. B. Thompson called for a vote by Grand Lodges, which resulted as follows:

"Ayes—Arkansas, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, New York, South Carolina, Vermont, Iowa—total 9. [Several representatives from other Grand Lodges, sitting as advisory members, and not feeling authorized to vote, expressed their full approbation of the plan, and had no doubt it would meet with the sanction of their respective Grand Bodies.]

"Bro. G. M. Hillyer, of Mississippi, stated that the plan, as amended, met his personal approbation. In deference, however, to the known wishes of Mississippi, in opposition to a General Grand Lodge, or Central Confederation of Grand Lodges, he would refrain from voting, but expressed the hope that the jurisdiction he represented would, upon reflection, agree to the proposed association.

"Nays—Bro. N. D. Elwood, of Illinois, voted no by instruction of his Grand Lodge, but would advocate the plan.

"Bro. Albert G. Mackey then moved that the convention now proceed to the election of a secretary, as provided by 'Supplementary Article,' which was adopted.

"Bro. Samuel G. Risk, of Louisiana, being then nominated, was unanimously elected said secretary.

"Bro. E. H. English, of Arkansas, moved that four members be added to the Committee on Plan of Organization, making a committee of nine, who shall be a committee of correspondence, which was adopted.

"The chair appointed the following brethren under the above motion, viz.: Giles M. Hillyer, of Mississippi; E. H. English, of Arkansas; John Frizzell, of Tennessee; B. B. French, of District of Columbia."

The resolutions of Louisiana of 1885, the proposition of West Virginia by Bro. Long in 1886, and the project and report of the Masonic National Congress at Chicago in 1889—now before the Grand Lodge, and through this report to the masonic world—may lead to such a meeting as will settle international masonic questions, such as have just now been under discussion. We do not fear or anticipate any harm from such a gathering as is now proposed, though we know evil did result from an informal gathering, styled a National Masonic Convention, at Baltimore in 1843. That convention had no power to direct or determine anything, and yet its recommendation of changes in the organization and working of the order were gradually adopted and now prevail, such as the rule requiring all the business to be done in the third degree, to the great detriment to the prosperity of the order. If evil has resulted from an irresponsible and unauthorized assembly, it may be asked what might not be the extent of the evil from a responsible and authorized body. The fact that the proposed assembly is to be responsible and authorized, takes from the danger. We see none.

If the Grand Lodges choose to act on the plan of 1859, and adopt it, the intervening twenty-seven years may be considered as an interregnum, and the time and place of meeting be that fixed upon by the General Grand Chapter in 1889. We throw out that suggestion for the consideration of the various Grand Lodges, and commend it to their careful consideration.

Bro. Charles F. Buck elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. J. C. Batchelor, M.D., reëlected Grand Secretary.

Bro. J. Q. A. Fellows, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee; each of New Orleans.

·MAINE—1887.

The Sixty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine was held at Portland May 3, 4 and 5, 1887.

Bro. F. L. Day, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and sixty lodges represented.

One hundred and ninety-one on the roll.

Seven Past Grand Masters present.

We present extracts from the report of the Masonic Jurisprudence Committee :

As individuals they believe that there has grown up in this jurisdiction so strong a sentiment in favor of the literal rendition of the work, that the symbolism and real object of the work are almost wholly overlooked. While they would not object to the deposit in the archives of the Grand Lodge of a guide to the work, they believe that the present mode of disseminating it is contrary to the ancient rules of the fraternity, as it is substantially equivalent to publishing it to the world.

We opine that Maine is not alone in that regard:

2. The word "dimit" is sometimes applied to mere dismissal from membership; but its masonic meaning, frequently, if not generally, includes also a recommendation. Our Grand Lodge has in the past taken a liberal view of lodge membership, not insisting upon that as a prerequisite to masonic "good standing." It allows Masons to withdraw from lodge membership at pleasure, and receive a certificate of dismissal. To this the Grand Master undoubtedly referred in this decision; and we hold that the question of honorable dismissal and fraternal recommendation should be left entirely to the decision and control of the lodge.

3. It must not be understood from this decision that violations of the moral or civil law, connected with "domestic troubles," are not proper and necessary subjects of masonic discipline; nor that every Mason should not be ready, by kindly offices, to bring "peace on earth and good will to men."

6. Intoxication is a crime; but at just what stage of intemperance the fraternal influence of pity and efforts for reformation should cease and the sterner duty of administering justice should commence, is a difficult question, demanding the exercise of wisdom, and we fear that it will always be an open one.

8. We think that in all cases the worshipful master must declare the true state of the ballot, and the objector must find his immunity among the absentees, if none of the brethren present are willing to cast a black ball for him.

Transactions the usual routine of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is, as usual, from the able and matured pen of Bro. J. H. Drummond. Minnesota receives a kindly notice.

Under the head of Alabama, he says relative to the printing of Correspondence reports:

Bro. Pillans indorses an opinion of the Grand Master of Maryland, that these reports should be passed upon in some way by the Grand Lodge before publication. We do not concur in this because it is impracticable. It would prolong the session of the Grand Lodge indefinitely. The reports are now simply the productions of the committee, and have the weight which their *merits* demand; and such is the sole standard by which they should be gauged. Undoubtedly, the opinion in question was drawn out by the publication of something of such a character that it should not have been allowed in the proceedings of a Grand Lodge. This the Committee on Publication should prevent. If a Committee on Correspondence is indiscreet enough to *write* such things, the Committee on Printing should not be indiscreet enough to *print* them.

Relative to the use of lodge funds for refreshments, we find under the head of Kansas:

But according to the ancient usage of the craft, the providing of refreshment, within reasonable limits, is "a masonic use" (although in some lodges "quarterages" were paid for that express purpose). But when a lodge expends more than its current income for that purpose, it is quite safe to say that it has gone beyond the line of "reasonable limits." As the Grand Lodge is the governing power over the lodge, its laws are binding on the lodge, but it is itself, in respect to diverting trust funds from their legitimate use, subject to the control of the court.

Relative to membership in the Grand Lodge, he says under the head of Kentucky:

Our surprise is that Kentucky has departed from the old law and usage and has conformed her law to the modern ideas of civil law. In 1724, before the Grand Lodge system was fairly organized, Past Grand Masters were made members of the Grand Lodge, and very soon after all Past Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Wardens. The Grand Officers were members from the beginning. The "one vote collectively" system was never heard of till its invention and adoption at a comparatively recent date in a few of our American Grand Lodges.

The permanent membership of Past Grand Officers is peculiarly adapted to our Grand Lodge system. In most representative bodies the wishes and interest of the constituent is the rule of action, and hence those who represent the constituent should have their own way. But in our institution, we must conform our legislation to ancient usages and unwritten laws. A knowledge of those usages and laws is indis-

pensably necessary to proper action by the Grand Lodge. It inevitably follows that men having knowledge of these usages and laws — men of experience in administering them, too — are not only *valuable* but *necessary*, in order to prevent erroneous legislation. This knowledge is acquired only by study and experience. The means of acquiring this knowledge is accessible to very few of the representatives of lodges within the time by which they became representatives.

They must acquire their knowledge of masonic law and usage very largely by instruction from their older and more experienced brethren.

Under the head of Montana, relative to affiliation fees, we find:

We believe that no affiliation fee should be charged in those jurisdictions in which they undertake to *drive* Masons into affiliation. We would prefer that there should be none anywhere, but in those jurisdictions in which membership is held to be a valuable privilege, it is consistent to require an affiliation fee; and we are inclined to think that the jurisdictions which hold that membership is a valuable *privilege*, are less troubled with non-affiliates than those which hold that it is a burdensome *duty*, which Masons must be driven to perform. We hold that one has a right to be a Mason without being a member of a lodge, and any law which practically denies this is unmasonic.

We have not space for more extracts; we wish that we had.

Bro. Frank E. Sleeper, Sabatis, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Ira Berry reelected Grand Secretary.

Bro. J. H. Drummond, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee; the two latter of Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS—1886.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was held at Boston Dec. 8, 1886.

Bro. Abraham H. Howland, Jr., M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and forty-seven lodges represented.

Five Past Grand Masters present.

The address of the Grand Master is very lengthy, covering seventy-two pages, containing a minute report of his official acts. Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence. Instead thereof forty pages are devoted to the speeches delivered at the grand feast

on St John's day, a continuation of the old time custom of installing the Grand officers upon that day.

Bro. Henry Endicot elected M. · W. · Grand Master.

Bro. Sereno D. Nickerson reelected Grand Secretary; both of Boston.

MARYLAND—1887.

We are in receipt of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maryland had at the semi-annual communication held at Baltimore May 10, 11 and 12, 1887, and of the one hundred and first annual, Nov. 15 and 16, 1887.

Bro. Thomas J. Shryock, M. · W. · G. · M. ·, presiding at both communications.

At the semi-annual, seventy-seven lodges were represented.

One hundred and eighty-one on the roll.

Five Past Grand Masters present.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Grand and Past Grand Masters of eight jurisdictions were present.

In his address, the Grand Master incorporates a letter received from their Grand Representative in England. We present an extract:

On my petition, I have recently been authorized to inaugurate and have consecrated a new lodge in London, No. 2191 on the English Register, by the name of the Anglo-American Lodge, which, as its name implies, is intended to supply a want I have many times experienced, viz.: a London lodge under our jurisdiction, where our own brethren and American Masons resident here may meet on a level and in fraternal intercourse brethren from your side whose masonic title shall be the only introduction required, which of course must be established.

The volume before us contains the proceedings had at the centennial celebration.

We have been highly edified in perusing the addresses made upon the occasion; more particularly that of Past Grand Master J. M. Carter for its historical matter.

The "Toast Master," Bro. J. L. Thomas, concluded his humorous address with:

In conclusion, let me say, after having enjoyed the Maryland productions that Mr. Rennert has set before you, I desire now to add another Maryland production, of which I am the exclusive owner. It is on

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

Ho! brothers of the mystic tie,
We give you hearty greeting;
But dare not let this day pass by
Unless it end—with eating.

A day like this but seldom comes,
And our ancestral training
Has taught us, when have ceased the drums
There's something else remaining.

"The day we celebrate" is one
That's been *so long* in coming
That surely humor, wit and fun,
Should take the place of drumming.

Were our old great Grand Masters here,
They'd "call us off from labor,"
And "order up" the best brewed beer,
And call in ev'ry neighbor.

But Master Masons, we all know,
Learn to subdue their passions;
And hence the "craft" must go it slow
In taking in their rations.

And now that I'm Toast Master here,
And as such, am "to run it,"
I hereby interdict all beer,
And place "white seal" upon it.

So, brothers, please attention pay!
The ammunition's ready!
And as each toast is drank, we pray
Each brother will keep steady.

The masonic historian of Maryland, Bro. E. T. Schultz, presented a report on Foreign Correspondence comprising a review of the proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Relative to legislation by Grand Lodges on saloon keeping, under the head of Alabama, he says:

We may be in error, but we really think legislation of this character altogether out of place. So long as the manufacture and sale of liquors are licensed by state and national authority, it appears to us presumptuous in masonic bodies to pass such resolutions, as much so as it would be to require a man to be a member of a church in order to hold membership in Masonry.

One brother of a lodge who entertains the opinion that the selling of liquor renders a man unfit to become a Mason, can prevent such a one from becoming a member of the fraternity; and that, it appears to us, is as far as we have any control of the subject.

Under the head of California, we find:

The happiest hours of our masonic life were those spent at lodge meetings when there was no work, which was a very frequent occurrence in our younger days.

There were always some interesting questions arising for discussion, whereby we could learn something of the ancient regulations, customs and usages pertaining to the fraternity; failing which the master would deliver an address or catechise the brethren, so that the meetings were always made attractive and interesting.

If there were more of this sort of thing the number of non-affiliates would be greatly lessened. There is unfortunately but little to attract the attention of an intelligent brother at most of our lodge meetings. To see nothing but work, and that often imperfectly performed, soon tires them, and they cease their attendance and then ask for a dimit.

Under the head of Canada, he quotes from the new constitution and regulations, the Grand Honors as there given:

Nine (nine times three, we suppose,) for Grand Master and Past Grand Masters.

Seven for Deputy and Past Deputy Grand Masters.

Five for all other elected and Past Grand Officers.

Three for all other distinguished Grand Officers.

We find also an incident relative to burials:

Thirty-three years ago, shortly after our admission into Masonry, we were called upon to act as junior deacon of our lodge upon the occasion of the funeral of one of its members. After opening a master's lodge a procession was formed and we were directed to open the door, which to us appeared altogether improper. We took counsel of a very aged brother present, for whom we entertained the greatest veneration and regard, not alone for his masonic knowledge and experience, but also for his estimable qualities of head and heart. His reply was: "It's all right, my young brother, we are going to bury this brother *masonically*, and that can only be done in *open lodge*."

The propriety of this at once struck us, and naturally made a deep impression upon our mind, and hence we have ever since entered our protest, when, as we have frequently seen a lodge *called off* or *closed*, for the purpose of attending a funeral of a deceased brother or the laying of a corner stone. We were much gratified, therefore, when Grand Master Tyson decided "that it was not proper to call off at masonic funerals." This is now the law in this jurisdiction, until set aside or abrogated by the proper and competent authority.

Another incident, which we find under the head of Maine:

Processions of the craft, for the purpose of laying corner stones, burial of the dead, attending divine service, the celebration of St. Johns Day, and other purposes, have been held in this jurisdiction from the earliest times, and have been regarded as masonic duties, hence performed while the lodge was opened. The records of the old Leonardtown Lodge state that on St. Johns Day, June 24, 1759, "at half past two o'clock, the lodge went from the lodge room, *without closing the lodge*, to the court house, where a polite, accurate and edifying discourse was delivered, etc., and in the evening was a genteel ball, at the opening of which the Entered Apprentice's song was sung, etc., and in the morning, the twenty-sixth, the members met again when the lodge was *closed*." From which it would appear that even *balls* were held whilst the lodge was open. Of course we would not favor such things at this day.

One further extract from the report, which we find in his conclusions, and we forbear:

In this busy, go-ahead age we constantly hear brethren say, I have no time to read *now*, *I am too busy*. They take the proceedings of their Grand Bodies home, *intending* to read them at a convenient season; they put them on a top shelf, *carefully*, in their library, and mean to read them when they are bound into volumes, but never do so. We say to such, and to all, if instead of putting these books on the shelves of your libraries, have them lying at your elbow in your homes, where you lay your newspapers, and at leisure moments, while waiting for your dinner or your supper, pick them up and read some of the rich thoughts that your correspondence reporter has selected for your delectation (no matter if you don't read what he may say), and our word for it you will become interested, and finally find you *have time* to read the whole book. *Try it*.

At the annual communication fifty-one lodges were represented.

The following resolution was adopted, which we commend to the craft in this jurisdiction:

Resolved, That the M. : W. : Grand Lodge hereby recommends to the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction that they arrange an interchange of social and fraternal courtesies between contiguous lodges, as may be most convenient, at least once a year, to the end that the welfare of the craft may be promoted and the social features of Masonry may be exemplified.

Bro. Thomas J. Shryock, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Jacob H. Medary, Grand Secretary, were both reëlected; each of Baltimore.

MICHIGAN—1887.

The Forty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Michigan was held at Detroit Jan. 25 and 26, 1887.

Bro. Michael Shoemaker, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Three hundred and forty-four lodges represented.

Three hundred and eighty-two on the roll.

Twelve Past Grand Masters present.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Relative to masonic funerals, the Grand Master says:

It is claimed by many Masons who have been for years active members of the fraternity, and whose opinions on all subjects connected with the craft are formed with an eye single for the good of the order, that in consequence of the performance of the burial service of all Masons who are Knights Templar, by the Sir Knights, with the ritual of the commandery, the attendance at the burial of Master Masons, when conducted by the lodge, is attended by but few in number, and to a great degree neglected.

Further, it is claimed that Master Masons not Sir Knights, ought not to be precluded from attending as Masons the funeral of a Sir Knight, as they now practically are, for the commanderies are composed of most of the younger and more active members of the lodges, and when the services are conducted by the commandery, it takes from the lodges most, if not all of their officers, and reduces their number so that they can not appear as a lodge if they wish to do so. The proper remedy, and one that would probably be satisfactory to the commanderies, it has been suggested, is for the Grand Lodge to require that all masonic funerals shall be conducted by master lodges, and that a specified number of the members of the commanderies be requested to act as escort, when the brother is a member of that order.

As to rulings, he says:

The Grand Master is not "required to give his rulings upon masonic law, unless asked to do so by a master of a lodge, or by resolution of a

lodge under seal," but he can not well avoid doing so. The questions on which his decision is asked come frequently from parties who feel aggrieved by the action of the master, or of the lodge, and who question its legality under masonic law.

A Grand Master ought not to answer questions proposed indiscriminately. A brother feels aggrieved or takes umbrage at some action of the master of the lodge and forthwith writes his version of the matter to the Grand Master. The master may have been in error; if the Grand Master so writes to the brother, he at once flaunts the letter in the face of the master, or communicates the contents to the brethren with "I told you so; the Grand Master says that our master don't understand his business," thus undermining the authority of the master and engendering discord among the members.

If the Grand Master is satisfied an error has been committed, he writes a private letter to the master to the end that he may quietly right the wrong by reversing the decision.

If a Grand Master should answer all the questions propounded, he would have about all his time occupied. That was our experience, and not half as many lodges as at present.

In his address Grand Master Shoemaker reports forty decisions on questions, at least one-half of which should never have occupied his attention; the veriest tyro in Masonry should have been able to decide without bothering the Grand Master.

Bro. W. P. Innes presents us with another of his excellent reports on Foreign Correspondence. This year he confines it to three hundred and eight pages, reviewing the proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

If the craft in Michigan are not well posted in the doings of Grand Lodges, American and Foreign, it is simply because they do not read Bro. Innes' reports. In his review he suffers nothing to escape him, whether of general interest or not. All goes.

Bro. Rufus C. Hathaway elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. William P. Innes reëlected Grand Secretary, and is also chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee; both of Grand Rapids.

MISSOURI—1887.

The Sixty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri was held at St. Louis Oct. 11, 12 and 13, 1887.

Bro. Geo. B. Hunt, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Two hundred and fifteen lodges represented.

Five hundred and thirty-one on the roll.

Thirteen Past Grand Masters present.

Eleven dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master issued a circular letter to the lodges, calling attention to the laws of the Grand Lodge against "UNMASONIC CONDUCT," particularly as to saloon keeping, and urges the enforcement of the laws.

In several instances where trials had been had, under the charge of saloon keeping, and the party acquitted, he arrested the charters. The Grand Lodge sustained the action of the Grand Master by a vote of eight hundred to three hundred and fifty.

In connection, we present an extract from the report of the Jurisprudence Committee:

The question is submitted of the right to masonic burial of a member who dies in good standing, but who should have been dealt with while living for "drunkenness."

Your committee can well imagine a case where a member might be guilty of such revolting conduct near the date of his death as would cause all Masons by common consent to concur in the propriety of denying a masonic burial. Such cases must necessarily be left to the sound discretion and common sense of the master.

We are, however, clearly of the opinion that a Mason should not be *tried* for drunkenness or any other offense *after his death*; and much less should a dead brother be deprived of masonic burial *without trial*, when ample opportunity therefor existed during his life. Our laws deal with the living, and not the dead. The question in actual practice ought never to arise, and can not if the lodge does its full duty.

However, if a lodge receives the dues from a brother, grants him all the privileges of Masonry during his life, and holds him out to the world as one of the craft, it ought not, after shirking its duty to an unfortunate brother, dishonor his memory and cast odium upon his family by inflicting punishment upon his lifeless corpse. It is wrong in principle and

bad in practice. It deprives a Mason of the right of burial without trial, and encourages looseness in the exercise of discipline by the lodges. Such a rule should not prevail.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, as usual, was presented by Bro. Rev. John D. Vincil, embracing a critical review of the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

As to saloon business, under the head of Arkansas, he says:

Truly the heaven is working, and the whole lump will yet feel the moral force of true masonic opposition to the crime of drunkard making by Masons. This war is not against the men engaged in the nefarious traffic, but against their *business*, which is a *curse*, and a curse only and a curse continually. If anyone can show a particle of good in the business, let it be done. As only harm can be shown, let that which is wholly evil be driven from the masonic fraternity. In Missouri it has to go. The decree has gone forth to saloon keeping Masons, "Quit the business or quit Masonry."

In less than twelve months from this writing there will not be a saloon keeper or seller of liquor for drinking purposes in a masonic lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. And none will ever gain admission in the future.

* * * * *

It certainly is a good rule to *keep out* those who would have to be *put out*. Missouri began by *putting out* those who were in. This is *required* of the lodges. No lodge will receive a saloon keeper, knowing he will be prosecuted as soon as admitted. Hence we *kill the evil in the lodges* and thereby educate the membership in a very practical way.

Under the head of Minnesota, under the caption "A Slight Difference," he says:

The Grand Secretary should have felt called upon to explain the omission noted. The journal is silent as to any explanation by Grand Secretary Pierson.

If Bro. Vincil had done the Grand Secretary the honor to have read his report, on page 47 of the journal, he would have found the explanation, and we think would have commended the action alluded to.

Again, he says: "The above sounds peculiar." We never wash soiled linen in public.

Perhaps the time may come when Bro. Vincil will find that some one is anxious for his position, and will not be particularly

scrupulous as to the means made use of to accomplish his purpose. We commend to Bro. Vincil the last paragraph of Bro. Parvin's report, found on page 72, appendix of the transactions of Iowa for 1888.

He says of perpetual jurisdiction:

The Grand Master's views, already noticed, on this subject received just such a black eye as that system deserves. The committee on his address treated the subject as follows. So it seems that perpetual jurisdiction is at a discount in the Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

Bro. W. M. Williams, Boonville, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Rev. John D. Vincil, St. Louis, reelected Grand Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI—1887.

The Sixty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was held at Jackson Feb. 9 and 10, 1887.

Bro. B. T. Kimbrough, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Two hundred lodges represented.

Three hundred and ninety-seven on the roll.

Seven Past Grand Masters present.

Among the decisions reported by the Grand Master, we note:

First—That three may close a lodge in third degree, when all the members but three have left the hall before closing.

Second—That a secretary of a subordinate lodge, duly installed, can not resign during his term.

Third—That a non-affiliate, who has applied for membership, and been blackballed, could not afterward visit the lodge that had rejected him when any member thereof objected, and that a willingness to contribute to the funds of the lodge did not alter the case.

Fourth—That a candidate with the index finger of the right hand dislocated, backward at the "metacarpo-phalangeal articulation," and shortened about three-eighths of an inch, still capable of some motion, and with some stiffness of the second finger, is eligible to the degrees of Masonry.

Fifth—That a member of Lodge A, who preferred charges against a member of Lodge B, which being reported frivolous by its Committee on C. and O., were dismissed by Lodge B, has the right to appeal to the Grand Lodge.

* * * * *

Seventh—That a brother raised in a lodge working under dispensation is entitled to vote and eligible to office in the organization of the lodge when chartered, just as any other member.

Of "Official rotation," he says:

In concluding under "decisions," I referred to what I there called the doubtful policy of official rotation, as practiced by this Grand Lodge and many other masonic bodies. This policy, or custom, does not allow the election of a Grand Master from the floor, nor does it at all leave the members of the Grand Lodge to the free exercise of their judgment in the selection of Grand Master, for it is now the unwritten law that the Junior Grand Warden must go regularly up by Senior Warden to the station of Grand Master; and a failure to allow him to do so would be considered a reproach. This custom may have originated in the idea that serving in the warden's stations gives special fitness for the Grand Master's. This I doubt; but if it does, serving as Grand Master gives more special fitness to succeed himself. This custom is very different in its reasons and workings from the law of subordinate lodges that requires the worshipful master to have been a warden. I am not sure that even that works well. But there the warden must fit himself for the duties of worshipful master, for he may have to preside in his stead at any meeting of the lodge, and in that way he often gets some experience as worshipful master. But not so here. Here the Grand Master's deputy first succeeds to the chief office in case of vacancy. Again, the worshipful master does not have to give place each year to his succeeding warden, but generally when a fit man is chosen worshipful master, he holds for several years. Why not so with Grand Master?

The custom of turning out your Grand Master each year is not, in my opinion, for the best interest of the order. We act with much better judgment in the selection of Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer. They have succeeded themselves for eighteen or twenty years on account of special fitness. But we have degraded the office of Grand Master, the executive head of the Grand Lodge, with the idea it matters not so much who fills it; while really it has more power for good or evil than all others combined. Year by year we take for that office a new man, often of moderate knowledge of masonic law, and always without experience. We take him, not because really the fittest man for the place, not for the vigor or ability with which we expect him to discharge the duties of his office, but in mere obedience to a weak custom—because he is next in the line of promotion. To be so chosen Grand Master gives but little honor to the official, and it may sometimes happen less to the craft. We have, in this, removed the ancient landmarks which our fathers had set. Let us return, in a measure, to the days of Quitman, who served the Grand Lodge for twelve successive

years as Grand Master, and quit then because he refused to serve longer. While this is a day of progress, yet in some things our fathers were wiser than we.

I have said this, brethren, for your consideration. I may be mistaken. Judge ye. In saying this, I have not stopped to consider the criticism to myself it may invoke. I have learned that we are not, even here, beyond the reach of the aphorism —

“Man must serve a time at every trade,
Save censure—critics all are ready made.”

* * * * *

I would not accept a reelection if tendered me unanimously, of which, of course, I have no expectation.

From the reports of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, we select:

Question 3. Can the by-law (12 D) be amended to take effect during the current year so as to deprive the sentinel and tyler of the compensation fixed at the time of his installation?

Answer. No; the amendment would take effect at the expiration of the current masonic year.

Question 4. A brother who dimitted in 1878 now wishes to affiliate, but having paid no dues in that period, desires to know whether he is to pay to the lodge of which he formerly was a member or to the one he proposes to join, and also whether seventy-five cents per annum Grand Lodge dues must be paid by him?

Answer. Being a member of no lodge he owes no dues. As a non-affiliate he had no privileges, unless he paid dues to some lodge, but now he may affiliate without making any payment either to Grand or subordinate lodge.

* * * * *

Answer. No certificate of a lodge not authenticated by a seal should be treated as having any validity.

* * * * *

Question 10. What is the status of an Entered Apprentice who was initiated seventenn years ago and who now applies to be passed?

Answer. The same as that of any other Entered Apprentice.

Question 11. One who waited for two years without petitioning for advancement, then petitioned for the next degree and was rejected, desires to know if he has any recourse, and also whether it is not the duty of the lodge to prefer charges.

Answer. He has no recourse. He can but wait and petition again at the expiration of six months. Unless the member casting the black ball discloses himself charges can not be preferred.

* * * * *

Question 14. Can a lodge room be used as dining hall for a festival?

Answer. No.

Question 15. Can a lodge room be used for anything but masonic purposes, religious services excepted?

Answer. No; except as contemplated by section 76, Rules and Regulations. Religious services are no exception to the rule.

Question 16. Can the lodge rent its room to a contemplated organization whose objects are in accordance with section 76, Rules and Regulations? What is meant by the words "in case of necessity?"

Answer. The words in section 76, Rules and Regulations, "in case of necessity," mean in case of necessity to the masonic lodge, and have no reference to the necessities of other organizations. If there were but one hall in a community, and that one owned by the lodge, and there were a number of friendly organizations in that community without halls, it would not constitute a case of necessity. It would be a matter of courtesy to permit other organizations to meet in the lodge room under such circumstances, but the Grand Lodge takes no note of courtesy, and in making its laws regards only the "necessities" of its subordinates.

Question 17. A brother suspended for non-payment of dues dies without being reinstated; his relations desire a lodge of sorrow held in his honor, and propose to pay up his dues, and we are asked if it would have the effect to reinstate the deceased brother?

Answer. No; reinstatement after death is an impossibility.

Question 18. Can any form of funeral honors be rendered after the corpse has been interred, except a lodge of sorrow?

Answer. No.

Question 19. Can a lodge bury a deceased Mason, not a member, without a request from the lodge to which he belonged?

Answer. A lodge can bury any deceased Mason in good standing, and it is its duty to do so if he be a stranger or sojourner. It would not be practicable for his lodge to request this kindly office if it were located at a distance, especially if it were beyond the reach of the telegraph or in foreign parts.

Question 20. If a lodge buries a Mason without positive proof whether he held a dimit or whether he is suspended, what is the penalty, if any?

Answer. If the lodge does not know the deceased to be a Mason in good standing it should not act masonically. The consequences of making a mistake would be simply awful, and we presume that the Grand Lodge would require the lodge to go out in solemn procession and disinter the body for more decent interment.

* * * * *

Question 22. What is the status of a lodge under dispensation during the interval between the return of its warrant and the day appointed for

constituting a new lodge, if a charter is granted? Can the Masons raised under dispensation vote or hold office? At what period do they become members?

Answer. All its functions have ceased. It can not meet again unless a charter is granted, nor then until the day appointed for constituting the new lodge and installing its officers. Those raised under the dispensation become members by the mere fact of a charter being granted, and at the meeting appointed for constituting the new lodge should have their names entered on the minutes, if present, as members.

* * * * *

Question 4. What is the power of the lodge? Can it refuse in the first instance to suffer the objections to be placed on the minutes, when same is requested by objecting brother, or after they are put thereon can it expunge them from the record by resolution or otherwise?

Answer. The master should not suffer the objections to be placed on the minutes, and if they have been placed there they should be re-scinded, not erased, by resolution.

Relative to the first meeting after a charter is granted a lengthy report was made by the committee. Incidental reference was had to the practice of other jurisdictions. In Minnesota the rule is for the brother representing the Grand Master to congregate the brethren presenting dimits from their former lodge, and those raised while U. : D. : ; the charter is then read by a brother representing the Grand Secretary and formally accepted by the parties about to be constituted into a lodge; the lodge is then consecrated and dedicated; then an election is held, the officers are installed and the lodge proclaimed.

P. : G. : M. : A. H. Barkley presented the report on Foreign Correspondence. Minnesota receives a very brief notice.

He commences with:

No new questions have been brought to the attention of the masonic world. The archives have been searched, and a few questions which we thought had long since been laid to rest, have been brought to the front. Among these, some prominence is given to the powers or prerogatives of the Grand Master.

* * * * *

MASONIC CONGRESS.

This old issue is again thrust upon the masonic world, but for what special purpose, or what good can grow out of it, we are unable to divine. If to legislate for the general welfare of the craft the world over,

we should object, inasmuch as each Grand Lodge is sovereign, and competent to take care of its own affairs, within its own jurisdiction. It might be constituted the expounder of international laws, inasmuch as it would have for its object the same end contemplated in the establishment of such a code.

The question of physical qualification rises up ever and anon, and a sympathizing brother is not wanting to plead the case of the unfortunate ones, but it stands no chance when the Old Charges are brought to bear upon it in their true light.

And closes with—under the head of Scotland:

The ode written on the occasion of this Third Jubilee, by George Dobie Bard, is so appropriate that we close our review with three of its stanzas:

“Grand Lodge of old Scotland, all honor to thee!
A mother whose daughters are spread o’er the earth,
We hail with rejoicing thy Third Jubilee,
And welcome our brethren to share in our mirth.

“Our Campbell, who now sways the sceptre of power,
No king on his throne doth more loyalty share,
To the structure of Masonry, strong as a tower,
We have proved him age true by the compass and square.

“Great God, Supreme Architect, Author of all!
Give us wisdom unmeasured, cement us in love.
We fear not, tho’ earth with its temples may fall,
Shouldst Thou lead us on to Thy temple above.”

Bro. E. Geo. De Lap, Natchez, elected M.: W.: Grand Master.

Bro. J. L. Power, Jackson, reëlected Grand Secretary.

Bro. A. H. Barkley, Crawford, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

MONTANA—1887.

The Twenty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Montana was held at Helena Oct. 5, 6 and 7, 1887.

Bro. Samuel Word, M.: W.: G.: M.:, presiding.

Twenty-five lodges represented.

Thirty-three on the roll.

Eight Past Grand Masters present.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Bro. Robert Morris visited the Grand Lodge and recited an original poem dedicated to the

MASONS OF MONTANA.

Heaven's Master Builder labored here of yore;
These rock-bound hills His handiwork display;
Deep in their caves He hid the golden ore,
And sealed with curious art the mystery.
Refreshing breezes from their snowy crests
Like His own spirit cheer the laboring breast.
Thus, oh ye builders of the present time,
Thus the Grand Architect directs your hand!
To lift your banners unto heaven sublime,
To plant your lodges deep within the land;
And from them all to breathe the air of love,
That spirit emanating from above.
Oh, may Freemasonry, firm-rooted here,
Stand while these mountains give your land its name!
Oh, may you have that skill profound, sincere,
To draw from Masonry each priceless gem!
May every lodge and heart be so inspired
That all may see in God's work you are hired.
So, future ranks of Masons, thronging here,
And gathering in this temple's grand retreat,
Shall speak your praises many and many a year,
And their dead brethren tearfully shall greet.
What ample wages, craftsmen, for our toil,
When death itself shall yield corn, wine and oil.

The following amendment to the by-laws was adopted:

Except in case of suspension for non-payment of dues, in which case the act of payment shall reinstate to membership if made within one year from date of suspension, but after a lapse of one year, in addition to payment of arrears, or so much of them as the lodge shall exact, a two-thirds vote of the members of lodge present shall be necessary.

SIGNET RING.

In surrendering the gavel to his successor, the retiring Grand Master, Word, presented him with a signet ring of solid gold, deeply engraved with the significant emblem of a lion's paw, to be used as the Grand Master's private seal during his official term, and sacredly transmitted to his successor and so on in endless succession while time and Masonry endure.

Bro. Cornelius Hodges presented another of his *par excellence* reports on Foreign Correspondence. Under the head of District of Columbia we find:

We favor the widest friendly relations with all Masons in all parts of the world, without a severe scrutiny of the name or form of the rite or ritual. We feel that our ignorance and inexperience have made us appear too conservative, which is really foreign to our disposition and that of every Mason in Montana.

Minnesota receives a flattering notice of two pages. Yes, Bro. Hodges, we do believe in "prerogative." We believe that there are prerogatives in the office of Grand Master that are not mentioned in written constitutions, and of which written constitutions can not deprive the office.

Thanks, Bro. Hodges, for kindly notice. You comprehend the situation.

As to the pictures, that of P. : G. : M. : Braden was made from a photograph taken sixteen years ago, whilst that of P. : G. : M. : Durant was made from a recent negative. By the way, we question whether Bro. Durant will be flattered at the resemblance noted. He belongs on the other side of the fence.

One extract from his "Conclusion:"

There seems to us to be a tendency in some quarters to limit all hearty and intimate masonic intercourse with foreign jurisdictions to those of a particular origin and pedigree. Such a course seems to us both unwise and inconsistent, and we feel moved to enter a protest and caution. We are satisfied that there is a better course open, a path less stony, thorny and dusty, leading through pleasant shade by running watercourses to fruitful fields. We want to go that way and have others go with us. To start with we reject the idea that there is only one source of all genuine Masonry—England, and only one legitimate rite—the York. We do not insist that all shall believe that Masonry originated at the building of King Solomon's temple, but it certainly has existed, perhaps in a nebulous form, long before it was an organized institution in England, though we have derived our Masonry from that source. Masonry in Scotland, France, Germany, and Sweden did not come from the source that is now held by some to be the only legitimate one. It seems as if, in the fullness of time, there was a general materialization of the masonic principle in all the leading countries of Europe, about the same time, generally in those further removed from Rome and the overshadowing influence of the jealous and arrogant head of the Romish

church. Under different surroundings, and adapting itself to the differing characteristics of the people by whom and for whom it was adopted, there were various forms and ceremonies teaching the same great truths and moral lessons. Now in what does Masonry chiefly consist? Is it in the ritual and ceremonies or in the higher teachings and purposes of which these are but the dress? We certainly will recognize the distinction between the man and the clothes he happens to wear. Well, we find three degrees of Masonry, covering the most essential parts and teachings of the institution, corresponding and nearly identical in all countries where Masonry exists. And the question for us is, shall we unite more closely on a broader field that will embrace all countries, for the accomplishment of similar beneficent purposes, cultivating charity, exchanging offices of kindness and discountenancing wars, seeking to restore peace and good will among mankind and to realize the brotherhood of the human race, or shall we, by magnifying externals, exaggerating differences and non-essentials, claiming superiority of origin and purity of descent, draw apart and waste our strength in anathematizing and trying to supplant one another? The world is moving forward and not backward. Masonry has a high mission and a glorious opportunity by uniting free, intelligent, liberal, able, and moral men of all countries and nations to advance civilization, eliminate wars, multiply charities and make of all men mutual sympathizers and helpers.

Bro. James W. Hathaway elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Cornelius Hodges reelected Grand Secretary; both of Helena.

MANITOBA—1887.

The Twelfth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was held at Winnipeg Feb. 9, 10 and 11, 1887.

Bro. Alfred Pearson, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Twenty-five lodges represented.

Thirty on the roll.

Two Past Grand Masters present.

Seven dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

We find in the address of the Grand Master:

What is a Mason? Not the clod
Whose thoughts ne'er rise above the sod,
Whose best ambition is—to know
The joys that from the senses grow.
What is a Mason? Not the slave
To passions, that will dig his grave,

Nor yet the miser, hard and cold,
Who shuts his heart to all but gold.
What is a Mason? Not the hound
Who boldly treads on holy ground,
At woman's honor dares to sneer,
At truth divine to mock and jeer.
A Mason, worthy of the name,
Can never stoop to guilt or shame.
His honor is his dearest care,
Fidelity, his jewel rare.

The Grand Lodge bears on its rolls the name "Al Moghreb Al Aksa Lodge, No. 18," located at Morocco. The report from it says:

It can boast of more nationalities and creeds than many larger lodges, comprising English, French, Austrian, Belgian, Spanish, Turkish, Portuguese, and Brazilian; also Christian, Jewish and Mohammedan members. Its local charitable fund does much good. Besides relieving many distressed members and several traveling brethren, a small monthly allowance has been voted to the widow and orphans of a deceased brother.

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. Thomas Clark elected M. · W. · Grand Master.

Bro. Wm. G. Scott reelected Grand Secretary; both of Winnipeg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—1887.

The Ninety-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was held at Concord May 18, 1887.

Bro. Wm. R. Burleigh, M. · W. · G. · M. ·, presiding.

Fifty-four lodges represented.

Ninety-four on the roll.

Seven Past Grand Masters present.

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. A. S. Wait presented one of his instructive reports on Foreign Correspondence, covering one hundred and seventy-six pages, embracing an able review of the proceedings of fifty-one Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Relative to the Physical Qualification question he says, under the head of Colorado, presenting the same views that we have always advocated:

The rule of physical qualification has nothing to do with reception into any of the degrees after the first. It relates only to the *making* of Masons, and loss of the requisite perfection after initiation is no reason for refusing the brother advancement.

Again, as to negroes he says, and we say concurro:

At this day, however, to be a negro can hardly afford a presumption of birth in slavery; if shown to have received the degrees in a legitimate lodge, we see no reason why he should not be recognized by regular Masons.

Commenting on a Georgia decision, he says:

For the Master or brethren after a ballot to institute inquiry in order to ascertain who cast a black ball, we agree would be not only unmasonic but reprehensible. But where a black ball is cast by mistake, and so declared by the brother casting it, no brother having left the lodge since the ballot was taken, and all wishing the mistake corrected, to hold that the correction can not be made seems to us, as we have said more than once before, not only wrong but absurd in any point of view. In our humble judgment no principle or interest of Freemasonry requires any such rule, and it can never be productive of beneficial results.

No Mason will defend more earnestly than we the requirement of unanimity in the ballot, or the protection of the brethren from inquiry as to how they vote. But that a mere inadvertence in the casting of a ballot, declared at the time, can not be corrected by the unanimous wish of all the brethren present is not a logical result of the rule, and is not required by any interest of our institution.

Under the head of Iowa we find:

He had held that in case of an offense committed by a brother in the presence of his lodge, the lodge might proceed summarily to convict, without the delay of a notice and trial on evidence. And he argues with much force, as it seems to us, that such cases, being *in the presence of the lodge*, "are particular offenses against the lodge as well as the order, and the necessity for proofs is obviated by the fact that the lodge witnesses the fact, and the burden then falls upon the wrong-doer to excuse his conduct, in the absence of which he stands convicted."

Under the head of Oregon he comments on Bro. Chadwick's report thusly:

Bro. Chadwick informs us, under Canada, that "Indians in Oregon are not regarded as material in any sense." This should suggest to our

brethren of Oregon certain pretty important changes in their ritual, which to adapt it to this rule should run in this wise: "By the exercise of brotherly love, * * * Masonry unites men of every country, sect and opinion, *all but Indians, who must forever remain at a perpetual distance;*" and "the Globes, celestial and terrestrial, denoting Freemasonry universal," *except Indians!*

Bro. Wm. R. Burleigh, Great Falls, M. . W. . Grand Master,
Bro. George P. Cleaves, Concord, Grand Secretary, were both reëlected.

Bro. Albert S. Waite, Newport, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

NEW JERSEY—1887.

The One Hundredth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey was held at Trenton Jan. 26 and 27, 1887.

Bro. Joseph W. Congdon, M. . W. . G. . M. ., presiding.

One hundred and forty-nine lodges represented.

One hundred and sixty on the roll.

Six Past Grand Masters present.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

The following was sung at the opening of the Grand Lodge:

Master Supreme, accept our praise,
Still bless this consecrated band;
Parent of Light, illumine our ways,
And guide us by Thy sovereign hand.

May Faith, Hope, Charity, divine,
Here hold their undivided reign;
Friendship and Harmony combine
To soothe our cares, to banish pain.

May pity dwell within each breast,
Relief attend the suffering poor;
Thousands by this, our lodge, be blest,
Till worth, distress'd, shall want no more.

Among the decisions reported we note:

3. It is improper to debate in a masonic lodge upon the merits or eligibility of a candidate, after the report of a committee of investigation, and prior to the spreading of a ballot.

4. When a lodge confers one or more degrees, at the request of another lodge, it can not exact a fee therefor, either from the candidate or from his lodge.

5. When a sentence has been declared, in pursuance of a ballot regularly taken in a masonic trial, the verdict can not be set aside for any reason of alleged misapprehension of the degree of punishment thereby inflicted.

6. However flagrant the crime and however clear the guilt may be, no brother can be suspended or expelled except after due trial, and a proper opportunity to defend himself.

* * * * *

16. In an election for officers, votes cast for ineligible persons should be regarded as blank ballots.

17. Inasmuch as a vote is an expressed choice, wish or opinion concerning a person, place or proposed measure, blank pieces of paper can not properly be construed to be votes, as they convey no meaning, and they are therefore not to be counted.

18. A motion empowering any one brother to cast the vote of the lodge in an election can only be entertained in a masonic lodge by unanimous consent.

19. If there is a legal quorum present, the majority of those voting decides any matter of business, except it be of that nature which requires all to vote.

20. No documentary evidence, or credentials of any kind, in themselves, entitle a visitor to admission in a masonic lodge in New Jersey. He must prove himself to be a Master Mason or be regularly vouched for.

21. A lodge has no right, through any provision of its by-laws, to make it conditional that a brother must have removed from its vicinage in order to be entitled to a dimit.

22. An officer of the Grand Lodge can not be suspended by a subordinate lodge during his term of office.

23. A black ball or cube, previously overlooked, having been immediately discovered in the ballot box after a candidate has been declared elected, the master must forthwith retract his declaration, and announce the ballot not clear.

10. The practice of Entered Apprentices or Fellow Craft Masons visiting lodges other than their own is hurtful to masonic discipline, and should be discouraged.

We hold an opposite opinion in the latter decision, that Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts should be encouraged to visit other lodges for information.

The decisions of the Grand Master were approved except No. 17.

The day before the meeting of the Grand Lodge was celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its organization. The addresses and responses to toasts were particularly happy and apropos, as printed in the proceedings, but to us the most interesting is the "Historical Essay" delivered by P. : G. : M. : H. R. Cannon. Bro. Collins, of New York, concluded his response with:

"Speed on, ye faithful brother, speed,
And blessings with you go ;
Still aid the widow in her need,
And soothe the orphan's woe ;
Still at the heart-sick stranger's side,
With words of kindness stay,
And bid the deep and troubled tide
Of sorrow pass away.
Ye generous band, long may you stand,
The gray-haired and the youth,
Shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand,
In Honor, Virtue, Truth."

Grand Master Congdon and the venerable Grand Secretary Hough must have enjoyed the celebration hugely.

Bro. James A. Norton presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, written in his usual style, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Bro. Robert M. Moore, Elizabeth, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton, reelected Grand Secretary.

NEW YORK—1887.

The One Hundred and Sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New York was held in New York June 7, 8 and 9, 1887.

Bro. Frank R. Lawrence, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Six hundred and ninety-one lodges represented.

Seven hundred and eighty-nine on the roll.

Fifteen Past Grand Masters present.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Our friend of many years, Bro. Charles T. McClenachan, has been appointed by the Grand Master to prepare a history of the Grand Lodge. From his long experience, extensive acquaintance, and propensity to delve amongst old documents, he is peculiarly fitted for the task.

Relative to the call for a masonic convention the Grand Master says:

The fraternity throughout the United States, if not all over the world, is at the present time in a state of the greatest prosperity and most peaceful repose. The relations between the various Grand Lodges upon this continent are fraternal and intimate, and are capable, through the system of Grand Lodge representation now in vogue, and the excellent work of committees on Foreign Correspondence, of being made as close as can be desired. Under existing circumstances it is highly questionable whether the proposed convention is not likely to be more disturbing than beneficial.

Owing to the arduous and unremitting labors of the Grand Master the debt of the Grand Lodge has been reduced to about one hundred thousand dollars, and preparations are already being made looking to the carrying out of the old idea of creating an asylum for widows and orphans.

A large amount of business transacted of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is from the facile pen of Bro. J. W. Simons. Age does not appear to impair his vigor or infirmities his intellect. Under the head of Alabama we find:

We can readily imagine how wrong might be accomplished at a slim meeting of a lodge, but that would not be so much the fault of those present as that of the absentees for any reason, or for no reason at all. Moreover, a discreet master always has it in his power to prevent wrongdoing by refusing to entertain a question when, in his judgment, a fair expression of the lodge can not be had when there is a markedly large roster of absentees. We therefore respectfully dissent from the proposition that a majority vote can fairly be construed to mean a majority of the whole lodge.

Under the head of Colorado, relative to the tyler voting, he says:

The Grand Master presents several decisions, one to the effect that if the tyler is a member of the lodge for which he tyles, he has a right to vote on every question; and it appears that, during the annual session,

the Grand Tyler actually offered a resolution. For this purpose he must have been in the actual presence, and not at his post of duty. Everyone knows that the tyler's place is outside the door, and that his duty is to guard against the approach of all not entitled to enter. This duty he can not discharge if he may leave his post and pass into the lodge every time a question is to be taken; nor could he vote intelligently without being present at the discussion. We differ from our most worshipful brother, and hold that, as the tyler can not be in the lodge and out of it at the same time, he must, when he accepts the office, if he intends to be faithful, give up his membership rights for the time being and attend to the business of his position.

We remark *en passant* to Bro. Simons that Bro. Pierson has for years been trying to get secretaries to affix the "front name" in their returns, but as yet only about one-third do so.

Relative to the liquor traffic, under the head of Washington Territory, he says:

The matter of the liquor traffic was before the Grand Lodge, and the subject of various reports, resolutions and debate, but it was wisely concluded to take no action.

We say wisely, because the subject is now thoroughly mixed up in politics, and however ardent the brethren may be in their advocacy of the purely moral aspect of the question, they can not afford to burn their fingers in handling what has now become a mere shuttlecock of the political arena. Our counsel is, that the brethren be earnest, just, and sincere on this as well as all other questions, but keep your Grand Lodge free from political entanglements.

Bro. Frank R. Lawrence, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. E. M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary, were each reëlected; both of New York.

NORTH CAROLINA—1887.

The One Hundredth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was held at Raleigh Jan. 11, 12 and 13, 1887.

Bro. Fabius H. Busbee, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and twenty-two lodges represented.

Four hundred and one on the roll.

Two Past Grand Masters present.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note:

1. A Mason applying for membership with a dimit does not come within the operation of the section of the Code, Art. VI, sec. 8, which requires twelve months' previous residence in the jurisdiction before the petition can be entertained.

* * * * *

3. When a petitioner had been rejected by one of the two lodges in a town, and after twelve months applied to the other, and consent of the first lodge was sought by the second to entertain the petition, *held*, that it required only a majority vote to grant such permission to the second lodge. A clear ballot was not required.

4. A dispensation will not be granted to elect a secretary in the place of one who has removed to Chicago. The duties of secretary must be performed until the end of the masonic year by a secretary *pro tem*. So a tyler appointed to fill a vacancy caused by death is a *pro tem*. tyler and need not be installed.

5. A non-affiliated Mason has no *right* to visit any lodge, but may be invited to visit any lodge once. The fee of a non-affiliate upon a petition for membership is only the fee for membership, not for the degrees.

6. A senior warden presiding has no right to call a special communication if the worshipful master is within the jurisdiction of the lodge. The call is the act of the worshipful master, not of the presiding officer.

7. A petitioner who has lost his right thumb and part of two of his fingers can not be elected to receive the degrees. No dispensation can be issued authorizing it.

8. An officer elect can be installed by proxy when he is unavoidably absent, but not against his protest. A brother can not be elected against his wishes, installed by proxy and forced to serve. An installation under such circumstances is void.

We dissent from part of the last proposition. In this jurisdiction a brother can not be installed by proxy.

We agree with the Grand Master in the following:

It is my deliberate conviction that the great cause of non-affiliation is the neglect of the social features of Masonry by the lodges. The institution is complex in its character. While upon the one hand its chief claim to the confidence of mankind is its beautiful "system of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols," upon the other hand we must remember that it is a social brotherhood. From all parts of the jurisdiction the complaint arises that Masons take so little interest in the meetings of their lodges.

Many lodges decline, become dormant and die, because the monthly gatherings are not made more attractive. The repetition of the ritual,

not always particularly well done, the reading of the minutes, the report of a few delinquents, and a speedy adjournment, probably ought to be attraction enough to tempt brethren in the country to ride eight or ten miles to the lodge room, or members in town to forsake home or club or theatre or rival attraction, but so weak is human nature, somehow it doesn't always do it.

Far be it from me to advise that the lodge room be made the scene of improper festivity, or to seek to ingraft upon Masonry the features that have brought discredit upon lodges elsewhere. I only recommend, with all the earnestness in my power, that a united effort be made to render the lodge meetings more attractive. An inexpensive dinner or supper would be a pleasant addition in many instances. The stomach and not the heart is the real seat of the affections. In country lodges, after the conclusion of the proceedings, an informal farmer's club and general discussion upon agricultural matters might well be held, and it would do no harm to have good men in the neighborhood who are not Masons to attend these. The result would be that most of them would soon be in the lodge.

On the evening of the twelfth the Grand Lodge proceeded to the state capitol, where an oration was delivered by Bro. E. S. Martin; in continuation of the centennial celebration a banquet was held at the Yarboro House. The oration covers seventeen pages, and is replete with historical information of a very interesting character.

A cloud that looks very much like insubordination. At the previous session the Grand Lodge issued an edict "which prescribes that a member of a lodge dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by a *majority* vote of the lodge." Three of the lodges united in the adoption of a series of resolutions, one of which we present:

Resolved, That the edict of the Grand Lodge, mentioned above, is in excess of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge; in derogation of the ancient usages and customs of Masons, from time immemorial, which prescribe that "no man can be entered a brother in any particular lodge, or admitted a member thereof, without the unanimous consent of all the members of that lodge then present, when the candidate is proposed;" the inherent privilege of the members of the lodge—a privilege so solemn, so essential, so indispensable to the peace, harmony, and very existence of the lodge, as to be expressly held "*not subject to a dispensation.*"

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence incorporated the resolutions in its report and recommended the adoption of the resolutions. The report was not adopted on a call of lodges—yeas, 110½; nays, 151½.

The original action of the Grand Lodge was within its legitimate sphere. We have known charters to be arrested for less apparent contumacy.

A brief report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Donald W. Bain.

Bro. Charles S. Robinson, Wilmington, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Donald W. Bain, Raleigh, reelected Grand Secretary.

NEBRASKA—1887.

The Thirtieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was held at Omaha June 15, 16 and 17, 1887.

Bro. Charles K. Coutant, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and twenty-four lodges represented.

One hundred and sixty-three on the roll.

Ten Past Grand Masters present.

Nine dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The first business recorded was the appointment of a committee to procure fans, and authorization for the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer to audit the bill.

Among the decisions reported we note:

No. 1. The sheriff of a county has in his possession and custody a Mason charged with embezzlement. *Query.* Would it be proper to have this brother visit a lodge while in charge of the sheriff? *Answer.* Yes. A Mason is entitled to all masonic privileges until suspended in due masonic form. His privileges can not be interrupted or abridged by rumor or report.

No. 2. *Query.* Has the master of a lodge the right to order a public installation of officers without taking the vote of the lodge? *Answer.* Yes.

No. 3. *Query.* Must not the record show the transactions of the lodge either at a regular or special meeting, and, more particularly, when a motion is submitted in writing, must not the record show the motion and the disposition of the same? *Answer.* As a general prop-

osition this should be answered in the affirmative. Yet, if in the exercise of the power and discretion vested in the master he should deem it for the best interest of the lodge not to entertain the motion, and decline to do so, he may direct the secretary to omit reference to it in the minutes. For the proper exercise of this discretion he would be responsible to the Grand Lodge were complaint made of his action.

No. 4. *Query.* When a member is unable to pay his lodge dues, can not the lodge, by vote, remit all but Grand Lodge dues; or if the lodge pays his Grand Lodge dues, and this amount is part for which he was suspended, can not the lodge, by vote, remit the whole amount and reinstate him? *Answer.* Yes. The lodge, however, must pay Grand Lodge dues on all its members in good standing; but as between the lodge and member it has complete control, and may remit all or part which a member owes.

No. 5. H., on August 10th, places a petition for initiation in the hands of a member of a lodge. The day previous to the meeting of the lodge he sees the brother, advises him of his intention of removing from the jurisdiction. September 4th, the day of the meeting, he actually removes with his family. When the lodge assembled in the evening he was not a resident. *Query.* Had it jurisdiction? *Answer.* No. The possession of the petition by the brother was in no sense possession by the lodge. H. had removed from the jurisdiction before the lodge became possessed of the petition.

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No. 8. A. resided within the jurisdiction of a lodge over three years. He removed from the jurisdiction, and was gone over a year. He has returned; has resided within the jurisdiction about six months. *Query.* Can the lodge receive and act on the petition? *Answer.* No; not until he has been a resident one year.

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No. 11. The petitioner has the sight of his right eye destroyed. *Query.* Will this debar him from receiving the degrees? *Answer.* No, provided no other objections appear against him.

* * * * *

No. 16. *Query.* Can a lodge under dispensation, while its warrant is sent into the Grand Lodge, hold a regular meeting or do any work? *Answer.* No.

No. 17. *Query.* Is it absolutely necessary that a lodge under dispensation send a representative from the Grand Lodge? *Answer.* No; not absolutely necessary, but desirable that it should do so.

No. 18. A lodge receives a petition for initiation. The ballot was not clear. After the lodge had closed, a brother informs the master that he cast the black ball because the candidate had been within the jurisdiction of the lodge only eleven months. *Query.* When can the

candidate again petition the lodge? *Answer.* Six months from the time of his rejection. The candidate was rejected. There is nothing in the record to distinguish him from any other rejected candidate.

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No. 20. *Query.* Can a lodge remit the fees in full of a minister of the gospel? *Answer.* No.

* * * * *

No. 22. On the petition for a charter are the names of brethren who did not belong to — Lodge, U. : D. :? *Query* Have the members of — Lodge, U. : D. :, a right to object to any or all of them coming in as charter members, and how are the objections made, and at what time? *Answer.* The charter members should consist of the original members to whom the dispensation was issued, such others as the lodge under dispensation may have made Master Masons, and such other brethren as the lodge, *as a lodge*, may unanimously permit. If other names have been permitted on the petition, objections may be filed by any of the members of — Lodge, U. : D. :, with the Grand Master or Grand Secretary, previous to or at the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

No. 23. *Query.* Can a lodge in this jurisdiction confer the degrees of Masonry on a candidate elected to take the degrees of Masonry by a lodge in Dakota, by request of the Dakota lodge and the consent of a lodge in this jurisdiction? *Answer.* Yes.

The Grand Custodian in his report says:

To the end that interest in the lodges be increased, I would call the attention of masters to the fact that late lodge meetings destroy the interest in the lodges more than any one thing; and to avoid this I suggest that you meet early, open promptly, and transact the business with dispatch, close, and return home early. In this way you will be able to reach home about as soon as you generally do from business; thus you will enhance the interest in your lodge and insure full attendance at all your regular meetings, and pleasant recollections of home as well as of lodge associations.

From the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, we select:

The secretary elect of Crescent Lodge, No. 143, is unable to fill the office, having moved from the town. *Query.* How will we proceed to get another secretary? *Answer.* The master can appoint from time to time. A dispensation can be issued by the Grand Master for the election of a secretary.

At the regular meeting of Papillion Lodge, No. 39, held Saturday, June 4, '87, there were present six members of the lodge, with seven visiting brethren. *Query.* Was the election of office-bearers had that

evening legal? *Answer.* As the law of this Grand Jurisdiction requires the presence of eight members of the lodge to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, we must hold the election void.

After a candidate for initiation has been rejected, is it a masonic offense for a brother Mason, claiming to be a friend of the rejected candidate, on the street and elsewhere, to express his opinion to Masons and others that a particular brother cast the black ball which caused such rejection? If such conduct constitutes a masonic offense, does it constitute such an offense as demands masonic discipline? *Answer.* Yes, to both questions.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. Milton J. Hull, Edgar, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. William R. Bowen, Omaha, reëlected Grand Secretary.

NEVADA—1887.

The Twenty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nevada was held at Reno June 14, 15 and 16, 1887.

Bro. Henry Rolfe, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Sixteen lodges represented.

Twenty-four on the roll.

Two Past Grand Masters present.

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. J. H. Hammond presented a brief but well digested review of the proceedings of forty-three Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Under the head of Indian Territory he says, which we indorse:

Cheap printing usually means poor printing, than which no printing is much better. Nothing sets a Grand Lodge down further than to see its proceedings carelessly printed.

Bro. Adolphus L. Fitzgerald, Eureka, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. J. D. Hammond, who had served nine years as Grand Secretary, positively declined a reëlection.

Bro. Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson, elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Robert L. Fulton, Reno, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

NEW MEXICO—1887.

The Tenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was held at Raton Nov. 14, 15 and 16, 1887.

Bro. C. N. Blackwell, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Eleven lodges represented.

Thirteen on the roll.

Eight Past Grand Masters present.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Doctors differ—the Grand Master decided that a party having lost the sight of one eye was not eligible for the degrees, and was sustained by the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Max Frost presented a very good report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-five Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Bro. W. S. Harroun, Santa Fé, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Alpheus A. Keene, East Las Vegas, reelected Grand Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA—1887.

The Twenty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was held at Truro June 1 and 2, 1887.

Bro. Lewis Johnstone, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Forty lodges represented.

Seventy-seven on the roll.

Two Past Grand Masters present.

The Grand Master recommended the conferring of the rank of Past Deputy Grand Master upon Bro. Benj. Curren, who had served as Grand Secretary for eighteen years. A well deserved compliment.

The Rev. Bro. David C. Moore presented a very interesting report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing an able review of the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included. No room for extracts this time.

Bro. Lewis Johnstone, Stellarton, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Benj. Curren, Halifax, Grand Secretary, were both re-elected.

Rev. Bro. D. C. Moore, Stellarton, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

NEW BRUNSWICK—1887.

The Twentieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was held at St. John April 26 and 27, 1887.

Bro. Harry Beckwith, R. · W. · D. · G. · M. ·, presiding.

Twenty-two lodges represented.

Thirty-three on the roll.

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. James McNichol elected M. · W. · Grand Master.

Bro. Edwin J. Wetmore reappointed Grand Secretary ; each of St. John.

OHIO—1887.

The Seventy-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio was held at Dayton Oct. 25 and 26, 1887.

Bro. S. Stacker Williams, M. · W. · G. · M. ·, presiding.

Four hundred and eighty-three lodges represented.

Five hundred and forty-five on the roll.

Eight Past Grand Masters present.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Ohio is one of the largest jurisdictions in the United States, and consequently a large amount of labor devolves upon the Grand Master. Bro. Williams has proved himself equal to the requirements. Five corner stones were laid. In one case the W. · M. · of a lodge had made arrangements to lay five corner stones for manufacturing establishments, without consultation with the Grand Master. On learning of the intention he promptly countermanded the order, as not being proper to perform such ceremonies for private enterprises. He arrested the charters of four lodges. He denounces the publication in the newspapers of the private affairs of a lodge.

Among the decisions reported we note:

1. As to charges. Only a member of the lodge of which the accused is a member has a right to prefer charges. Any other brother has a right to make a complaint to the worshipful master of the lodge of which the accused is a member, and proceedings may be had in accordance with the rules of the code.

2. Has a lodge the right or authority to instruct its worshipful master how he should vote on a given question in Grand Lodge?

Answer. No. The worshipful master is a member of the Grand Lodge, made such by its constitution, and his lodge can not interfere with or abridge his rights as such.

3. A resolution was offered in lodge instructing the worshipful master how to vote on certain questions. The worshipful master refused to entertain a motion for its adoption. Did he do right?

Answer. He did.

4. Inquiries have been made by a large number of brethren as to the legality of certain bodies in this jurisdiction claiming to be masonic, which go under the name of Cerneau Bodies of the A. : & A. : S. : Rite.

Answer. A reference to my decision No. 18, made last year, and approved by the Grand Lodge, has in most cases been a sufficient answer. But a more specific answer has been requested by some *who are members of such bodies*, and who desire a direct answer to the question, "Are they regular and legal, or irregular and illegal?" To such the answer has been as definite as could be desired, viz.: that they are irregular, illegal, and unmasonic, and ought not to be countenanced or recognized in any manner by brethren under obedience to this Grand Lodge.

As to 2 and 3, it may be the rule in Ohio, but the older lodges have exercised such right in the past. We have not time now to cite instances, nor yet to present the arguments, but we believe in the right of instruction.

He had visited one hundred and seven lodges during the year—verily a hard worker.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the M. : W. : Grand Master and R. : W. : D. : Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio be, and they are hereby, requested, before or on the event of their retirement from office, to furnish to the Grand Secretary, for preservation and reference, a brief statement of their masonic history, including the several offices they have held.

Resolved, also, That all Past Grand Officers of the same grade be requested to furnish similar statements at their earliest convenience.

Amended to include those who are or have been Grand Officers.

Having reference to the decision of the Grand Master, 4, as quoted above, a division was demanded, and the decision sustained after a lengthy discussion by a vote of 544 to 230.

The following as to illegitimate bodies was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Grand Master be requested to prepare extracts from the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, covering his decision regarding illegitimate masonic bodies, the report of the Committee of Jurisprudence and the action of the Grand Lodge approving the same, and such other matter as he may select, and that the same be sent to the masters of the subordinate lodges prior to their annual meetings, with instructions to read the address at that meeting, that the Masons of this jurisdiction may be fully advised of the action of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Wm. M. Cunningham presented another of his lucid reports on Foreign Correspondence, three pages of which are devoted to Minnesota.

On the sin of profanity, under the head of Alabama, he says:

The sin of profanity is one of the leading sins of the present day. To the Mason, as said above, it is a crime for which there is no excuse, and a Mason who is so disloyal to his Creator as to habitually profane the name of the Supreme Grand Architect of the Universe, without a constant effort upon his part to rid himself of the disgusting and wicked habit, is only such in name.

The excuse that it is *only in an adjective sense* that the sacred name of Deity is used to give emphasis to their words or *embellish* (!) their conversation, is but a flimsy pretext, and only exhibits the latent depravity, culpable carelessness, or willful ignorance, that would cause the name of the Holy One to be thus mouthed and profaned.

The sin has become so general that it pervades all walks, conditions, and ages in life, in some degree or form. The young, the middle-aged, and even old men, are addicted to it. Among the educated and the ignorant, the rich and the poor; upon street corners and in legislative halls; in the slums and in drawing rooms, profanity may be heard throughout the land. So insidious, indeed, is its influence; so easily, and doubtless often unintentionally, is the habit of profanity acquired, that its suppression and elimination has become a question of vital import. The legal enactments upon the statutes against it have been permitted to become a dead letter. The pen, the pulpit, and the forum should alike be arrayed against it. All possible legislative and social influences should be enlisted in the eradication of the vile sin before it saps the very foundation of society, of loyalty, of virtue, and of true religious life and liberty.

This may seem strong language; but in accordance with our masonic teachings, words can hardly express a sufficient warning against it, or an adequate rebuke for its use.

Under the head of Connecticut, relative to Hiram Lodge, he says:

The action of the lodge, in its declarations and answers, was also offensive, defiant, and openly rebellious. Upon their own showing the whole matter in controversy grew out of a *trivial difference* in the manner of communicating *one of the esoteric points* of the ritual, as adopted and ordered by the Grand Lodge, and whilst, in the opinion of your committee, it would have been wise upon the part of the Grand Lodge *in the first instance* to have ignored their non-compliance in so small a matter, yet when this subordinate lodge, upon account of its age and its *progressive* ideas, presumed to dictate to the Grand Lodge and assert its *constituent* (!) independence of either Grand Lodge or Grand Master, the action of the Grand Lodge was timely and justifiable.

As to "Progression," under the head of Iowa we find:

Any legislative act or interpretation that will not stand the test of a close examination in connection therewith, or that may lessen, belittle, ridicule, or bring into contempt the one or the other, is but an effort to pull down, rather than build up—to retrograde instead of to advance.

And, in the opinion of the writer, much of the so-called "modern progress" is of the character last mentioned, courteously conceding to all others, however, the right to honestly differ. An enumeration of many of the so-called "*improvements*" *in the body of Masonry* (without attempt at chronological order) would seem to show upon their face the character of their pretensions to the claim of being "progressive:"

First—The elimination of the name of Deity by the Grand Orient of France from its rituals and enactments.

Second—The attempt in France, at one time, to permit the masonic degrees to be conferred upon women.

Third—The expulsion of Masons for non-payment of dues, without trial or "*for cause*" in connection therewith—instead of striking their names from lodge rolls only—resulting really in many instances in expulsion for no crime whatever other than poverty. In other cases, also, because they were unable or unwilling to pay the assessments necessary to contribute to the pride of having magnificent temples or for the erection of colleges and charitable institutions—most laudable, however, if voluntary—that should be taxed upon the general public, or be the result of voluntary contributions.

Fourth—The expulsion of unaffiliated Masons for refusal or neglect of affiliation.

Fifth—The transaction of all general masonic matters of business in lodges of Master Masons only, instead of, as prior to 1843, in lodges of Entered Apprentices, which is now too general to admit of future change.

Sixth—The deprivation of the right of wardens to membership in Grand Lodge.

Seventh—The detraction of the inherent rights of a Grand Master that are not in conflict with Grand Lodge constitutions, and the reduction of his high office to the grade of the president of a political convention.

Eighth—Ignoring the rights and powers of the worshipful master of a subordinate lodge, and reducing him to the level of a social club chairman.

Ninth—The long continued effort to eliminate the official grade of past master, as taught by Thomas Smith Webb and predecessors, from the masonic system—although Grand Lodges generally use the royal purple of this degree as the distinguishing official color used by its officers—instead of removing all farcical innovations from its ritual, and by proper enactment assisting in the restoration of its effective lessons and original simplicity.

Tenth—The persistent effort to legislate away rights and landmarks. The denial of the supremacy of a Grand Lodge within its own jurisdiction, and its inherent right to decide upon the regularity or irregularity of all bodies claiming to be masonic or having a masonic foundation or connection, and in which masonic symbolism or esoteric formulas are used.

Bro. S. Stacker Williams, Newark, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati, Grand Secretary, were both reelected.

OREGON—1887.

The Thirty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Oregon was held at Portland June 15, 16 and 17, 1887.

Bro. James C. Fullerton, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Seventy-four lodges represented.

Eighty-six on the roll.

Ten Past Grand Masters present.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

We note the following decisions reported.

An applicant who has lost the first two joints of the thumb of the right hand and a part of the two adjoining fingers is ineligible to the degrees.

The brethren of a lodge should be summoned to attend a masonic trial of a member of the lodge.

"Lodge privileges," referred to in Standing Resolution No. 6 (proceedings of 1886), is merely the right to visit and sit in a lodge.

A lodge has the right and authority to remit the dues of a brother stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, who has removed from the lodge jurisdiction, and grant him a dimit.

A non-affiliate who petitions one lodge for admission and is rejected, has the right to petition any other lodge. He is not the material of the first lodge, and the said lodge has no jurisdiction over him so far as his right to petition extends.

The petition of an applicant for the degrees, who has removed from this Grand Jurisdiction before the committee appointed to investigate the applicant's character make their report, can be withdrawn.

A lodge owning a hall dedicated to masonic use can not sell a half interest therein to another society, to use its lodge room in common with the lodge for purpose of meeting.

Question. Can a railway engineer, running on a division at each end of which is located a masonic lodge, elect in which of those lodges he can make application for the degrees of Masonry, he having been running on said division continuously for two years?

Answer. A man's home is where his family resides. If the party referred to has a family at either end of the division, he must apply where his family resides. If he is a single man he can elect at which end of the division he will make his application.

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. J. C. Moreland closes an excellent oration with:

The rewards of giving and right living are thus beautifully set forth by the poet:

"Have you heard the tale of the Aloe plant,
Away in the sunny clime?
By humble growth of a hundred years
It reaches its blooming time;
And then a wondrous bud at its crown
Breaks into a thousand flowers.
This floral queen, in its blooming seen,
Is the pride of the tropical bowers;
But the plant to the flower is a sacrifice,
For it blooms but once, and in blooming dies.

"Have you further heard of this Aloe plant
That grows in the sunny clime—
How every one of its thousand flowers,
As they drop in the blooming time,

Is an infant plant, that fastens its roots
In the place where it falls on the ground;
And, fast as they drop from the dying stem,
Grow lively and lovely around?
By dying it liveth a thousand fold
In the young that spring from the death of the old.

“Have you heard the tale of the Pelican—
The Arab’s Gimel el Bahr—
That lives in the African solitudes,
Where the birds that live lonely are?
Have you heard how it loves its tender young,
And cares and toils for their good?
It brings them water from fountains afar,
And fishes the seas for their food;
In famine it feeds them—what love can devise—
The blood of its bosom, and, feeding them, dies.

“Have you heard the tale they tell of the Swan—
The snow-white bird of the lake?
It noiselessly floats on the silvery wave;
It silently sits in the brake;
For it saves its song till the end of life,
And then, in the soft, still even,
’Mid the golden light of the setting sun,
It sings as it soars into heaven;
And the blessed notes fall back from the skies;
’Tis its only song, for in singing, it dies.

“You have heard these tales; shall I tell you one—
A greater and better than all?
Have you heard of Him Whom the heavens adore;
Before Whom the hosts of them fall?
How He left the choirs and anthems above,
For earth in its wailings and woes,
To suffer the shame and pain of the cross,
And die for the life of His foes?
O Prince of the noble! O Sufferer divine!
What sorrow and sacrifice equal to Thine?

“Have you heard the tale—the best of them all—
The tale of the Holy and True?
He dies; but His life, in untold souls,
Lives on in the world anew;
His seed prevails, and is filling the earth,
As the stars fill the sky above;

He taught us to yield up the love of life,
For the sake of the life of love.
His death is our life; His loss is our gain;
The joy for the tear, the peace for the pain.

“Now, hear these tales, ye weary and worn,
Who for others do give up your all;
Our Saviour hath told you the seed that would grow,
Into earth’s dark bosom must fall—
Must pass from the view, and die away,
And then will the fruit appear;
The grain that seems lost in the earth below,
Will return many fold in the ear.
By death comes life; by loss comes gain;
The joy for the tear, the peace for the pain.”

The old time correspondent, Bro. S. F. Chadwick—the first Grand Master—presents a report covering two hundred and seventeen pages, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Relative to side degrees for ladies, he says under the head of Indiana:

We should not for a moment think that the ladies who take these degrees feel that they are imposed upon. They know these degrees are not Masonry; they know, too, that they contain the element by which those who obtain them can be by one another recognized and the sense of honor that follows that recognition. And in themselves these degrees are not only harmless, but productive of much good. They would be beneficial if not called masonic at all, and the ladies who take them know the reason why they are called masonic, and the only reason, and that is because none but Masons’ wives, daughters, sisters, and perhaps mothers, may take them.

* * * * *

We can not dismiss this subject of lodge degrees without expressing our views of it fully. Masonry is for women, if for anybody. Its charities and moral influence are for all mankind, but especially for the initiated. If in the lodge room women are unknown, forbidden an entrance, the work of the lodge room permeates every habitation of the land. To some it is direct, to others indirect. In the lodge room there is something more than recognition. Upon a large scale the masonic heart is felt where floods, fires and earthquakes have done their work of destruction. In the quiet relation of life it throbs with no less love. If to the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of the faithful a mode of recognition is given, clothed in beautiful allegory or legend, is it a de-

ception? We have seen much of this world; and we have yet to learn that women have less sense than men, or that they can be deceived by men. Men may trick the overconfiding for a moment, but not for any length of time. No woman ever yet took a side degree but who knew it was a side degree; and a good way from the side; and when a Master Mason would tell her that it was not Masonry, that she should not be deceived, she would receive it with no respect afterward for the Masonry of the Mason who told her, and often less for the man himself. Women know, when taking these side degrees—Eastern Star, for instance—that the principles on which it rests are masonic. Temperance, fortitude and justice are all found there, and the charity exercised is that which knoweth no evil. It is those who condemn the ladies' degrees who are deceived, and not the ladies.

Under the head of South Carolina, he says:

Our work meets with approval, and Bro. Inglesby agrees with us as to the office of Grand Secretary. He is the spinal column and often the entire working apparatus of the whole body; we came very near saying brains. We are willing to accord to Grand Officers their ability and credit for what they do; but in doing their own work well they depend largely on Grand Secretaries for aid and information. And they are usually good Masons enough to acknowledge it. When a good Grand Secretary is well in the harness, keep him, but pay him well. Never let it be said of him that "the horse that earns the oats never gets them."

In conclusion he says:

Is it true that "the cup of life is sweetest at the brim?" It would seem so, if "the good old man is the best antiquity." And so it is with the honored, aged Mason, "his cup of life is sweetest at the brim." May a long life of health and usefulness be the portion of one and all of our co-correspondents, with whom we have spent so many pleasant hours, and with whom we trust there is no personal regret for anything we have written.

Bro. Andrew Nasburg, Marshfield, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. F. J. Babcock reelected Grand Secretary.

Bro. S. F. Chadwick, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee; the two latter of Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA—1886.

We have an abstract of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania at three quarter and the annual communications,

and also of her centennial anniversary, the latter held Sept. 24 and 25, 1886.

At a quarterly communication P. : G. : M. : Day read " In Memoriam to Past Grand Master Bro. Peter Williamson," who died March 6, 1886, in the ninety-first year of his age:

He was, at the time of his death, the oldest living Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge. His great age and long experience placed him among the patriarchs of the fraternity.

He was one of the links connecting the Freemasonry of the present generation with that of the distant past.

He was a man of sterling integrity, exacting in the demands of justice, never yielding a principle ; of warm and generous impulses, ever ready to render material aid and assistance to all worthy applicants.

He was hospitable, genial, affectionate, gentle, and devoted to his family, as well as the craft he so dearly loved, and enjoyed the respect and reverence of all to a great degree.

Bro. Williamson was made a Mason in Franklin Lodge, No. 134, of Philadelphia, on Oct. 19, 1816, and was passed and raised the following month.

We made his acquaintance in 1835. In after years many were the acts of masonic courtesy received at his hands. Of him it could be truthfully said:

"To know him, was to love him."

We present an historical extract from the address of Bro. Michael Arnold, delivered at the centennial:

There were masonic lodges in Pennsylvania at a very early day. In the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, published Dec. 8, 1730, by Benjamin Franklin, a Mason, he says: "There are several lodges of Freemasons erected in this province." There has been discovered lately a book of the accounts of members of St. Johns Lodge, Liber B, which contains entries made as early as June 24, 1731. Some of the later entries are in the handwriting of Benjamin Franklin. From the designation of the book as Liber B, we may infer that there was another, perhaps, of an earlier date, called Liber A. Thus we prove the existence of the fraternity in Pennsylvania as early as 1730. Although they may have existed before that year, whence they derived their authority is unimportant ; but thereafter their authority was derived from the Grand Lodge of England, through Bro. Daniel Coxe, Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, who was appointed June 5, 1730, by the Duke of Norfolk, Right Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of England. In a letter dated Nov. 17, 1754, from Bro. Henry

Bell to Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, Bro. Bell stated that he was one of the originators of the first masonic lodge in Philadelphia, and that they obtained their charter from Grand Master Coxe. The first evidence of the existence of a Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is found in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of June 27, 1732. It is stated in that paper that on "Saturday last, being St. John (Baptist's) day, a Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons was held at the Sun (it should have been Tun) tavern, in Water street, when, after a handsome entertainment, the Worshipful W. Allen, Esq., was unanimously chosen Grand Master of this province. William Pringle was *appointed* Deputy Grand Master, and Thomas Boude and Benjamin Franklin were chosen wardens." The reference to the handsome entertainment shows that they were genuine Masons in that respect. Labor and refreshment went together. On June 24, 1733, Humphrey Murray was chosen Grand Master; and on June 24, 1734, Benjamin Franklin was elected to the same office. There was, as usual, a very elegant entertainment. The proprietor (this means one of the proprietaries, probably John Penn, who was a Mason), the governor, and other persons of distinction were present.

* * * * *

All this proves beyond peradventure that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is the oldest Grand Lodge in America.

P. : G. : M. : Richard Vaux, as for many years heretofore, presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, the one before us covering one hundred and eighty-four pages, and embracing a very kindly review of the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Of libraries, under the head of Iowa, he says:

It is an example that Grand Lodges might follow, this gathering the books of merit and instruction, which all might read with profit. A great defect in modern times is found in the talking on subjects without knowledge. All talk, but how few read. If we thought a little, our influence might be more useful. Those who read are not the majority, and those who think are few. Encourage libraries. Lord Bacon said next to knowing was knowing where to find, and libraries are therefore aids, helps and teachers.

Relative to public installations we find, under the head of Maine:

We assert here, now, that no public installation or public ceremony was ever performed by a Grand or subordinate lodge as a lodge. That a public masonic ceremony can not be celebrated in a tyled lodge, never

has been, never can be, unless the landmark is denied, rejected, violated. Then the body, whatever it is, so acting is not a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

* * * * *

The installation of the officers of a lodge is the act of a lodge. The officers are lodge officers. They have no official existence, duties, masonic character, or responsibilities except as officers of a lodge. The installation by a lodge of its worshipful master, senior and junior wardens, is part of the masonic duty of the lodge. It only can perform it. It can not work until this masonic act is performed. The charter of the lodge must be on the table when this work is done. A lodge can not work in the absence of its charter.

To install these officers without these conditions makes such act void. A public installation of lodge officers is without these essential conditions. A lodge whose officers are installed in public is without lawfully instituted and empowered officers; not having lawfully organized, it is not a lodge. Its acts are not lawful thereafter. In a word, it is not a duly constituted lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. This, we believe, is the correct view of the subject. It is to be observed that masonic law is not interpreted by the rules of *court* law, the civil law, or the law of profane institutions. Freemasonry is a law unto itself.

He is not in favor of the incorporating of a Grand Lodge by the legislature. He says, under the head of Minnesota:

Incorporating a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons by the legislature, a profane authority, is injudicious. Once our craft places itself within the power of any profane authority it must of necessity be subjected to the rules and regulations such an authority exercises over its subjects, especially if they derive powers therefrom.

Our craft needs no legislation for any purpose. The title to real estate does not require legislative guarantee. The powers of a Grand Lodge are in no way dependent for their exercise on a law made by profane legislature. Freemasonry existed in all its force, performing its labors, before constitutions of states or statutes of law makers. Then why complicate its functions by the unnecessary and most likely injurious consequences which may attach by reason of special grants of authority by the civil power?

Of our report, we find:

The report from the Committee on Correspondence is by our esteemed brother Right Worshipful Past Grand Master A. T. C. Pierson. We rejoice to assure him of our most earnest fraternal salutations. His report is a clear exhibit of his powers as a reviewer. He notices all that requires attention. It is full enough to be instructive, and not so full as to be more than a review. We can not refrain from expressing our appreciation of it.

In his conclusion, he says:

Every thought of our masonic heart that we have expressed welled up from our love and devotion to Freemasonry. Our efforts have been directed—ever so ineffectually it may be—to preserve unimpaired the traditions of the craft, its fundamental and changeless landmarks, its exalted and spotless character, its unity and harmony, and insure to our successors in the coming time this great heritage unimpaired and unchanged.

We regret that we have not space for further extracts from this most admirable report.

Bro. Joseph Eichbaum, Pittsburgh, elected "R. : W. : Grand Master."

Bro. Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia, reelected Grand Secretary.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—1887.

The Twelfth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island was held at Charlottetown June 24, 1887.

Bro. John Yeo, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Eleven lodges represented.

Fourteen on the roll.

One Past Grand Master present.

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. John Yeo, Port Hill, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown, Grand Secretary, were both reelected.

QUEBEC—1887.

The Seventeenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was held at Montreal Jan. 26, 1887.

Bro. J. Fred Walker, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Forty-six lodges represented.

Sixty-nine on the roll.

Two Past Grand Masters present.

The address of the Grand Master indicates that he keeps a very watchful care over the interests of the craft in the jurisdiction.

The proceedings, while of local interest, show that Masonry is making healthy progress.

Bro. E. T. D. Chambers presented a report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a brief review of the proceedings of forty-eight Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Much in this excellent report is devoted to the doings and sayings relative to the "Quebec-England" difficulty, and he appears to think that each reporter should, year after year, have something to say on the Quebec side of the question. Of our report last year he says: "The only allusion to the Quebec-England difficulty is a representation of the English view of the case, as contained in a letter written in 1884 by Col. Shadwell Clark, Grand Secretary." Our reports are made up with a special reference to the craft in Minnesota—for their information; to that end we give both or all sides of the different questions we find treated upon in the various proceedings, without reference to our individual views.

Again he says: "Bro. Pierson is assuredly aware of the fact that the pretensions of the Grand Lodge of England are diametrically opposed to the American principle of exclusive jurisdiction." Bro. Pierson has not been in the habit of reading up masonic matters, whether contained in proceedings or other printed matter, for upward of forty years, without becoming somewhat acquainted with the attitude of not only the European but the American Grand Lodges on that question, and he is in harmony with the American doctrine after exclusive jurisdiction has been obtained. His opinions were placed on record years since, and he sees no reason for their reiteration.

Again, the Grand Lodge of Minnesota has placed itself on record, in unmistakable language sustaining the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and we are not aware that we can improve the condition by harping upon difficulties existing anywhere, and when peace and harmony are proclaimed we will promptly aid in their promulgation.

Bro. J. Fred Walker, M. · W. · Grand Master.

Bro. J. H. Isaacson, Grand Secretary, were each reelected, both of Montreal.

RHODE ISLAND — 1887.

The Ninety-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" was held at Providence May 16, 1887.

Bro. Newton D. Arnold, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Thirty-two lodges represented.

Thirty-seven on the roll.

Five Past Grand Masters present.

The pamphlet before us contains the proceedings had at an emergent communication held for the burial of Past Grand Master Doyle—the service in full, order of procession, etc. The service is very beautiful, but differing materially from that used in this jurisdiction. Another for the burial of Bro. Butler, eighty-four years of age; a special for the dedication of a masonic hall; the semi-annual, Nov. 15, 1886; the annual, and a festival communication held June 24, 1887, on which occasion the corner stone of Free Library building was laid at Warren.

The addresses of S. : G. : W. : Bro. Kenyon, "Eulogy on Masonry," and Grand Chaplain Rev. Bro. H. W. Rugg, "Companionship of Books," are masterly productions. In the latter we find:

"What power in books!

They mingle gloom and splendor, as I've oft
In thund'rous sunset seen the thunder piles
Seamed with dull fire and fiercest glory rents;
They awe me to my knees, as if I stood
In presence of a king."

* * * * *

"I love my books! they are companions dear,
Sterling in worth, friendship most sincere;
Here talk I with the wise in ages gone,
And with the nobly gifted in our own;
If love, joy, laughter, sorrow please my mind,
Love, joy, grief, laughter in my books I find.

* * * * *

The end is manhood, a noble and true character, a life rounded out and complete in its full expression. For this result we may well invoke

all agencies of good, all helps and ministries that are available. Among these I claim a place for books and libraries; for literature as for art; for the printed volume no less than the wholesome words spoken on the platform or from the pulpit—these all stand among the benign forces which educate both mind and soul, and help to furnish the world with

“Strond minds, great hearts, true faith and steady hands;
Men whom the lust of office will not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy;
Men who have opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie.”

The Grand Lodge is having its earlier proceedings reprinted.
No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. Rev. William N. Ackley, Warren, elected M. : W. :
Grand Master.

Bro. Edwin Baker, Providence, reelected Grand Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA — 1886.

The One Hundred and Tenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina was held at Charleston Dec. 14 and 15, 1886.

Bro. J. Adgar Smyth, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and thirty-six lodges represented.

Two hundred and seventeen on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

From the report of the Grand Master we select:

Terrible as was the tempest, no words can fitly portray the terrors of that awful night of August 31st, when suddenly, without a moment's warning, that most mysterious and mighty of all the forces of nature burst upon us and overwhelmed us in ruin and death. Those of us who experienced that night of agony can never forget its horrors and its sufferings.

But this dark background, with its awful shadows and gloomy tints, but serves, by contrast, to heighten and bring out the warmer, brighter colors in the picture. Black as was the cloud, big with the wails of helpless women and terrified children, and the sobbing heart-bursts of brave men, its other side is bright and glowing with tender love and helpful sympathy. God bless our noble brethren, who not only sorrowed with us, but stretched out at once the hand of kindness and relief.

Swiftly as the lightning sped the news of our terrible disaster over the wires, just so swiftly came back from warm hands and loving hearts all

over our broad land offers of help, and words of sympathy and cheer. It were worth the while to have endured the suffering and the sorrow to have received the love and the kindness. "A brother is born for adversity," is written in our greatest light, and we can almost welcome the adversity to have had poured into our hearts such a tide of brotherly love and masonic sympathy.

"One fearful night
As by the pillars that uphold its girth,
The king of all arose and shook the earth
With awful might.

"As giant tree,
All shivered by a bolt from heaven's own hand,
So, shattered all, doth yon fair city stand,
Beside the sea.

"In midnight hours
The South wind bears a wail of grief and pain;
The North wind answers once and once again,
'Your loss is ours.'

"Do they forget,
Forget, forget those years of blood and tears?
Nay, all the wrath was buried with those years,
And love is yet.

"Our motherland—
She, too, puts every bitter memory by;
Her children suffer, and she hears their cry
With outstretched hand.

"By earthquake shock,
The poet sings, has gold been oft revealed,
That else had lain for aye and aye concealed
Beneath the rock.

"It showed us, then,
That, under all, yet love may buried be,
So long and deathlessly, where none may see,
In hearts of men."

Our calamity has indeed been a blessing in disguise. It has proven that deep in all hearts there beats a common love and sympathy for our fellows in distress. Our country is one! There is no North, no South, no East, no West, when the cry of suffering is heard.

Our own lamented southern bard has fitly sung our thanks in words of living fire:

"Purer than thine own white snow;
 Nobler than thy mountains' height;
 Deeper than the ocean's flow;
 Stronger than thy own proud might;
 Oh! Northland, to thy sister land,
 Was late, thy mercy's generous deed and grand.

"Blessings on thine every wave,
 Blessings on thine every shore,
 Blessings that from sorrows save,
 Blessings giving more and more,
 For all thou gavest thy sister land,
 Oh! Northland, in thy generous deed and grand."

Before we could appreciate ourselves the appalling extent of our calamity and our needs, offers of assistance and inquiries as to our necessities came flashing over the wires. Our brethren waited not to hear our cries for help, but actuated by the glorious principles of Masonry, it was only needful for them to know there was suffering, and their loving hearts prompted them to relieve their brother's want. The intrinsic value of our tenets was tested in this crucible of suffering, and was proved to be pure gold and a living reality.

From the report of Committee on Jurisprudence we select:

It would not be improper for a lodge to invite an unaffiliated Mason to preach a funeral sermon or deliver a eulogy over a deceased brother, *but he* could not be allowed to join the procession, or otherwise be recognized as a Mason.

* * * * *

It is legal for a past master, holding the office of treasurer, to preside at the request of the senior warden, *after he has congregated the lodge*. Holding the office of treasurer does not disqualify, and his acts as master *pro tem.* are valid, and the election of officers legal, this being the regular communication for such election.

* * * * *

A brother applied to a lodge for affiliation, his petition being accompanied by his dimit. On this a committee was appointed, but no communication of the lodge was held for five months, and hence there was no report of the committee. Has the brother the right to withdraw his dimit and petition?

The District Deputy Grand Master decided: He has the right to demand his dimit, and the lodge is bound to return it; but the petition is the property of the lodge and must be kept by the secretary, and the committee discharged, the reason for this action being indorsed on the petition and entered in the minutes of the lodge.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty-four Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was presented by Bro. Charles Inglesby.

Under the head of Minnesota, he says:

As usual, Bro. A. T. C. Pierson presented the report on correspondence. It is very brief, our Grand Lodge getting only one-third of a page of very large print.

We explained that we found nothing in the proceedings calling for comment. We are very sorry if Bro. Inglesby entertains an idea that we would or could slight South Carolina. We have too vivid a recollection of courtesies extended in the long past, by the Grand and subordinate lodges visited in the Palmetto State, and by Bros. Buist, Mackey, Campbell, Ramsey, Burns, Thayer, Schroeder, Coburn, Smyth, and De Saussure, most of whom have gone home, and particularly at the time when, in 1867, we had the honor to install Gov. Orr as Grand Master in Charleston Lodge.

No, Bro. Inglesby, our memory is good, particularly of masonic attentions, and we could not slight the Palmetto State, Why, the late Bro. Buist at our first dinner in Charleston, in 1858, served the Palmetto cabbage, a feast for the veriest epicurean; and that night, at the Charleston House, after Bro. Orr's installation — well!

Bro. J. Adgar Smyth M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Charles Inglesby, Grand Secretary, were each reëlected; both of Charleston.

TENNESSEE — 1887.

The Seventy-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was held at Nashville Jan. 25, 26 and 27, 1887.

Bro. Thomas O. Morris, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Three hundred and thirty-nine lodges represented.

Five hundred and twenty-five on the roll.

Twelve Past Grand Masters present.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Among the "Official Rulings," we note:

1. By-laws state that the worshipful master shall be *ex-officio* a member of all committees. *Question.* Has the worshipful master the power to act with any committee at his will?

Answer. He has.

2. *Question.* Is the worshipful master only master of his lodge during the session of the lodge? Has he the power outside of the lodge to issue an order?

Answer. He is the master of his lodge whether it is in session or not, and may perform such official acts as are permitted by the constitution and edicts of the Grand Lodges, the landmarks of Masonry, and the by-laws of his lodge.

3. *Question.* Can petition for advancement be acted on in two weeks when lodge has two stated meetings per month?

Answer. Yes.

4. *Question.* Is a written paper making objections to a candidate without any signature a legal objection?

Answer. It is not; a signature would be required in such case, but objections may be made verbally by the objector in person.

5. *Question.* Can a lodge compel a member voting a blackball against a non-affiliate to prefer charges against the rejected applicant?

Answer. It can not.

6. *Question.* Can a lodge receive petition of a Mason expelled in Indiana two and a half years ago?

Answer. No; the lodge that expelled him must reinstate him.

7. Coal Creek Lodge, No. 492, attended the funeral of a Fellow Craft member but did not conduct ceremonies, and asked if they could bury him.

Answer. They could not; none but Master Masons are entitled to masonic burial.

8. *Question.* Can an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft who holds a certificate affiliate with any other than the lodge in whose territorial jurisdiction he resides?

Answer. No.

9. A worshipful master stated that the lodge had petition for Entered Apprentice, favorable report by committee; petitioner was blackballed by a former brother who was dropped from the rolls in 1883, who afterward stated that he cast said blackball, and asked, is there any remedy?

Answer. There is. The minutes of the lodge stating that the worshipful master declared petitioner rejected should be approved. A record at the subsequent meeting should be made part of the minutes stating all the facts, and then the rejection of the petitioner should be declared null and void. The petition should then be declared before the lodge as when reported by the committee, and that the members may have due notice action should be postponed one month, and then if petitioner is elected the degree may be conferred, provided there is no legal objection.

10. Worshipful master asks permission to receive the petition of a Fellow Craft for Master's degree, who had been elected to same by a New York lodge, but had moved away several years ago before receiving it.

Answer. The petitioner is the property of the New York lodge, which must confer the degree unless it asks Tullahoma Lodge to do so for it, which being done, the degree may be conferred by Tullahoma Lodge.

11. A worshipful master of North Carolina states that Jas. O. Stealey, from Cleveland, Tenn., wishes to petition their lodge, but had not resided in their jurisdiction twelve months, and asks that we waive jurisdiction.

Answer. Stealey not residing in our State we have no jurisdiction over him.

12. *Question.* Has a brother the right to assist in the exclusion of a member of his own lodge from the church of which he is a member?

Answer. Our masonic relations are entirely separate and distinct from our church relations. The action, therefore, of a church member toward a brother in purely church matters can not be taken cognizance of by the lodge.

13. *Question.* When the worshipful master is elected, but is not present for installation, being out of the State, and likely to be for several months, does the installed senior warden preside, or the worshipful master for the preceding term?

Answer. The worshipful master holds over until his successor is installed.

14. *Question.* The ballot is passed and the worshipful master entertains a motion to postpone ballot until next meeting of the lodge before the result is announced. Is this correct?

Answer. No; after the ballot is commenced it must be completed at the same meeting.

15. It has been the custom among some lodges having concurrent jurisdiction to notify each other of all petitions. There is no law for this, and the matter is optional with each lodge. I regard this custom as important and for the good of Masonry, and recommend the following edict:

All lodges having concurrent jurisdiction shall notify each other of all petitions received, so soon after their reception as possible, together with the name of the committee to whom the petition has been referred.

Under the head of "Too Many Lodges," the Grand Master says, in which we concur:

Too many lodges.—In my opinion we have too many lodges. Masonry is too easy to get. It is right at our door, still the brethren will not attend. In times past when the brethren were compelled to ride

twenty or thirty miles to attend lodge meetings, the records show that the lodges were full; the brethren met in social intercourse; were glad to see each other; pulled off their hats and were at home all day. When the time came to separate, they left feeling glad they had been there, and looked forward with joy to the next meeting. Now we, sometimes, meet with hardly a quorum present, transact business strictly, and as soon as the lodge closes make a break for the door, seemingly afraid that we will have to stop long enough to shake hands with each other. Let us get rid of this habit at once and try the old way awhile.

We find nothing in the proceedings that requires special notice; the usual routine.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Frank M. Smith—his first.

Under the head of Minnesota, he says that "Bro. Foster took Bro. Pierson to one side and asked him a question, promising not to tell his Grand Lodge his answer. * * * Bro. Pierson *blabs* out boldly." *Italics ours.*

Bro. Caswell A. Goodloe, Alamo, elected M.: W.: Grand Master.

Bro. John Frizzell, Nashville, reelected Grand Secretary.

TEXAS—1886.

The Fifty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas was held at Houston Dec. 16 and 17, 1886.

Bro. Z. E. Coombs, M.: W.: G.: M.:, presiding.

Two hundred and sixteen lodges represented.

Six hundred and nineteen on the roll.

Nine Past Grand Masters present.

Twenty dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The corner stones for fifteen public buildings were laid under the auspices of the Grand Lodge during the year.

We note the decisions reported:

1. A petitioner proved ineligible because of his not believing in the existence of the supreme being, God. Afterward again applied declaring his belief in God. Should he be received? I answered in the affirmative, if found otherwise worthy.

2. Where a past master of a lodge dimitts, and afterward affiliates with said lodge, is he by said affiliation restored to his position and

rights as a past master of said lodge, and should he be reported as a past master of said lodge? I decided that he was restored to all his rights and privileges as a past master of said lodge, and should be so reported.

A lodge of sorrow was held in memory of the three hundred and sixty-three brethren who had died during the year. In the conclusion of the Grand Orator's address, we find:

"'Tis easy to be gentle when
Death's silence shames our clamor;
And easy to discern the best,
Through memory's mystic glamor;
But wise it were for thee and me,
Ere love is past forgiving,
To take the tender lesson home,
Be patient with the living."

And those other noble lines:

"If we err in human blindness,
And forget that we are dust,
If we miss the law of kindness,
When we struggle to be just;
Snowy wings of peace shall cover
All the anguish of the day,
When the weary watch is over,
And the mists have cleared away.
"When the mists have risen above us,
As our Father knows his own,
Face to face with those who love us,
We shall know as we are known,
Brothers, beyond the Orient mansions
Floats the golden fringe of day,
Heart to heart let's bide the shadows,
Till the mists have cleared away."

How is it, Bro. Hudson? R.: W.: Bro. Philip C. Tucker has been borne on our rolls many years as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota near that of Texas, and yet his name does not appear among the list as published by the Grand Secretary. The commission has never been withdrawn, and we have never heard of his resignation.

The report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of twenty-two Grand Lodges, those of Minne-

sota included, was presented by Bro. E. J. Simpkins, and, according to our view, fills the bill. He has a correct notion of the duties of a correspondent and governs himself accordingly.

Under the head of Maine, we find:

Now, we were taught that Freemasonry is cosmopolitan; that "it regards no man for his worldly wealth or honors;" *toadies* to no man on account of the eminence to which he has attained through his civil, military, political or religious creed or exploits. We learned and we love Freemasonry because it so teaches that Masons

"Meet upon the *level*, though from every station come,

The rich man from his mansion, and the poor man from his home;
For the one must leave his wealth and state outside the Mason's door,
And the other finds his true respect upon the checkered floor."

* * * * *

We confess we do not approve of these "masonic congresses," be they for what purpose they may. We fear they might be in some way made the entering wedge, or the first step toward establishing a "National Grand Lodge," or something of that sort, of which there are now perhaps some advocates. Two Grand Lodges, we believe, have already in some sense advocated a "Masonic Congress"—we know not what else to call it—West Virginia "to discuss the claims of foreign Grand Lodges for recognition, etc.," and Louisiana "for establishing an international code;" though we are glad to know that at its last annual communication the latter *recanted*. We object to the whole thing, *henceforth, now and forever*.

* * * * *

We copy the opening paragraph of the review of Illinois because, while true, the covert humor in it deserves to be preserved:

With Bro. Anderson in our mind we commenced our examination of these proceedings by reading the prayer of the Grand Chaplain. We found it comparatively short and very appropriate. There was one omission, however; he prayed for the Grand Master, the other Grand Officers, the representatives of the lodges, but omitted the Committee on Correspondence. We think if the Grand Chaplain were called upon to prepare one report, he would never make *that* omission again.

We have never ourself "gone the whole hog" in that line, but have "tried it on" just far enough to know that the committee *needs*, if it does not always *deserve*, to be prayed for.

Under the head of Minnesota, we find:

Resolved, That the resolution of 1867: "Resolved, that any subordinate lodge in the jurisdiction may remit the dues of any of its members who are unable to pay the same, and the Grand Lodge dues for such brethren shall be remitted," be and the same is hereby repealed. [The

italics are ours.] Referred to Committee on Returns of Lodges. The committee reported: "That we have duly considered the same and recommend its adoption."

It was adopted. Strange, *very strange*, Masonry, it seems to us. Give away nearly \$2,000 in mileage and per diem to men who, perhaps, do not need it and yet refuse to allow a lodge to give a *poor* member the little pittance of his dues, thus enabling him to keep his membership and masonic standing. There might have been a show of justice in requiring the lodge to pay the Grand Lodge dues on the member, but there surely is none in forbidding the lodge to aid one of its needy members in any manner it may see fit. Reënact the edict, brethren, and untie the charitable hands of the subordinate lodges.

The resolution of 1867 was repealed for the reason that it never should have been adopted.

By the terms of the charter lodges are authorized to fix the annual dues, and by the constitution to remit dues to those who can not pay and to those who by virtue of long service deserve well of the craft, but the Grand Lodge does not remit its dues, except in cases especially brought before it.

The records of the Grand Lodge demonstrate its liberality in all deserving cases. If the Grand Lodge should remit its dues in all cases where the lodge had remitted its, and the subordinate allowed to have its own way in the matter, what would become of the finances of the Grand Lodge?

The subordinate has the right to remit dues, and the case or cases reported to the Grand Lodge,—not for record,—if sufficient reason is shown, it remits.

Relative to the "peculiarity" noticed, at least one day's attendance is saved by the course pursued; an item, where there are upward of two hundred drawing per diem.

Bro. A. J. Rose, Salado, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. T. W. Hudson, Houston, reëlected Grand Secretary.

UTAH—1887.

The Sixteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Utah was held at Salt Lake City Jan. 18 and 19, 1887.

Bro. Parley L. Williams, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

All the lodges (eight) in the jurisdiction represented.

Five Past Grand Masters present.

The following amendment to the Grand Lodge by-laws was adopted:

And in the event of his rejection by the lodge, the amount so paid by him shall be refunded, but if the payment of his arrears be accompanied by a petition for a dimit, he shall be restored to membership and the dimit shall thereupon be granted.

Which appears to us to be a very liberal provision. A brother dropped for non-payment of dues applies for restoration, paying up his arrearages, but is rejected, notwithstanding that he owes the amount and the lodge is justly entitled to it, yet it returns the money. We indorse the latter part of the provision, that a dimit should be granted, notwithstanding the rejection, if one is asked for.

We acknowledge the corn; we are not good at prophecy. In our last we noticed the proposition to abolish the degree of past master in connection with the installation ceremonies, and in answer to the query "What will be its fate?" replied, "Rejected, of course." We were mistaken. The Grand Lodge of Utah "has gone did and done it" — "The practice of conferring the past master's degree upon a master elect is thereby abolished within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Utah." What will we do when we again visit Utah? We remember an old O. B., one clause of which was: "I will not sit in an irregular or clandestine lodge, or in one presided over by one who has not received the degree of past master."

Bro. Christopher Diehl presented another (his thirteenth) of his excellent reports on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a very courteous review of the proceedings of fifty-four Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

He has had some experience with printers. Under the head of Indian Territory, replying to some strictures, he says:

Did you ever hear the printer call for copy? No? Well, we have. The thought alone, to be behind with copy or proof reading, makes us shudder.

Of Mormonism, under the head of Louisiana, we find:

And does Bro. Whitaker think that it would be better to-day, or that the Mormons have changed since the days of Nauvoo? Not a bit of it, as is proven by the following from a sermon of one of their prophets: "Our ecclesiastical government is the government of heaven, and incorporates all governments on earth and hell; it is the fountain, the mainspring, the source of all light and power and government that ever did or can exist; it circumscribes the governments of this world." Under a sect that teaches such a doctrine Masonry can not exist, and it would be a great folly to even allow them to petition a lodge, or a lodge to take the trouble and receive and ballot upon petitions from such applicants. It is our sincerest belief that if the Mormons were permitted to enter our sanctum it would be the veriest hari-kari, and that not only on Utah Masonry, but on the fraternity at large. If their past history shows one fact more distinctly than another it is that they are not fit to be Freemasons. They defied the laws of their country in the past, they defy them now, and if let alone will defy them in the future. As a Mason religion does not concern us, but the Mormon so-called religion is no religion at all; it is a fraud from beginning to end, and of this fact we have been more convinced than ever during the past summer as a member of the grand jury in this judicial district.

One extract from his conclusion:

Now, brothers, just read and behold the figure of members. Over a half a million men in North America are Freemasons, and all have obligated themselves to be good men and true. O, what a glorious thought if they all would keep their promises, and show by their daily walks that they really are what they profess to be; then Masonry would indeed be a power in the land and a power for good. If such would be the case, the howlings of our enemies, whether they come from the Vatican in Rome, or from anywhere else, could not hurt our organization. And all it needs to accomplish such a result, is that members and lodges are but faithful to the inner as well as the outer life of Masonry. We therefore hail with joy all steps tending to that result, and we trust to see the day when no such thing as gambling, intemperance, profanity, or wrong doing of any kind will be found within or about our family circle.

Bro. Parley L. Williams M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Christopher Diehl, Grand Secretary, were each reelected, both of Salt Lake City.

Bro. Diehl is also the Foreign Correspondence Committee.

VERMONT—1887.

The Ninety-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Vermont was held at Burlington June 15 and 16, 1887.

Another decision:

Is it proper for the lodge to suspend action or inquiry subject to the United States tribunal, or should it proceed with its inquiry?

Held, that the lodge should proceed with the investigation of the case.

We have always held, and so counseled, that the lodge should delay action until after the finding of the court, so as not to prejudice the case of a brother, and then proceed with an investigation regardless of the finding of the court. The quotation under the head of Vermont, *ante*, is applicable.

From a report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence:

A man who had lived in Virginia for twelve years, presented a letter from a lodge in North Carolina, stating that they had made him an Entered Apprentice twelve years ago, and requesting that the lodge in Virginia pass and raise him. The master of the lodge was not present, but the District Deputy Grand Master was, and he ruled that the lodge must pass and raise him without any ballot on either his masonic proficiency or moral qualifications, which *was accordingly done*. *Question*. What is his masonic status?

We are of opinion that, whilst the ruling of the District Deputy Grand Master and the action of the lodge was clearly erroneous and improper, yet it was not such error as would invalidate their action or affect the masonic status of the brother passed and raised.

The lodge in Virginia merely extended a courtesy to the North Carolina lodge. The whole responsibility rested with the latter. We side with the District Deputy.

The Committee on Proceedings of Grand Officers say in a report:

Your committee are utterly at a loss to find language to express their admiration for Right Worshipful Bro. W. B. Isaacs as an incomparable officer. He has earned the eulogies of this committee for so many years that nothing remains to be said in his praise, but your committee feel that his worth is too well known to need at our hands what we would express in this report.

As regards the worth and untiring industry of our Most Worshipful Bro. P. S. Coles, Grand Lecturer, any attempt at commendation on our part would be only a repetition of the expressions used by every Mason in this Grand Jurisdiction, whenever and wherever his name is mentioned. His own consciousness of work well done must be more agreeable than anything we could offer in praise of this indispensable officer.

From personal knowledge we endorse the report.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Drinkard. His comments, as usual, are terse and to the point, no extra words or phrases. For instance, on Bro. Singleton's report he says:

He says truly that the Grand Lodge of England is "the mother of all modern Masonry." He also says that in all countries except the United States the personal jurisdiction ceases with the cessation of the territorial jurisdiction.

Under Idaho we find:

If a lodge assists a sojourning brother beyond his immediate necessities, and expects reimbursement from the lodge to which the brother belongs, it is the bounden duty of the lodge so assisting to immediately notify his lodge of the fact, in order to ascertain to what extent the lodge is willing to assist this particular member.

If this is done, we do not understand the assisting lodge has done a deed of masonic charity, nor can it claim it as such. It must be considered a business loan, and stand upon that basis alone.

Under the head of Iowa, he says:

We once saw a brother arraigned in open lodge and expelled from the order within fifteen minutes. He had declared a few moments before in open lodge that he had visited a clandestine lodge. The Grand Lodge on appeal sustained the action of the subordinate lodge.

* * * * *

The Grand Master complains that although nominations for office are forbidden in the Grand Lodge, electioneering is discredibly common. *We* would suppose that most of the electioneering is due to that prohibition. If open nominations and speeches for and against the nominees were allowed there would be no excuse for electioneering, and we are inclined to believe from our experience in Virginia that there would be but little of it, and that would be ashamed of itself.

We do not concur in the latter. Vituperation and slander would still be privately used. Better enact a law disciplining a party found electioneering; make it a penal offense, as it is unmasonic.

Under the head of Maine, we find:

The Virginia law is a good one. The Grand Master's decisions, even after they have been approved by the Grand Lodge, do not bind future Grand Masters, unless they have been regularly enacted into law. But of course they bind every Mason in Virginia except the Grand Master.

We say to Bro. Drummond that in Virginia the right of appeal from a verdict of acquittal is the law.

Under Minnesota, he says:

The Grand Lodge can not deprive the Grand Master of any one of his inherent prerogatives; for if it is a prerogative, it is a landmark. There may be questions, however, as to what is an inherent prerogative—that is, inherent in and inseparable from the office of Grand Master. The power to grant dispensations is one prerogative of that sort.

Under Montana, on prerogatives, he says:

All true Masonry comes from England. There the Grand Master exercises all the prerogatives exercised or claimed by Virginia for her Grand Masters. The anti-prerogative theory holds only “till the breeching breaks.” Every Grand Master becomes a prerogative Grand Master when some overpowering emergency, or great crime or calamity, demands the exercise of extraordinary powers.

Under Quebec, he says:

Quebec has declared non-intercourse with England. We have posted ourselves on the subject, but can not advise our Grand Lodge to follow her example. The weight of authority is against going as far as Quebec has gone. Several Grand Lodges have fraternally but strongly counselled England to get her three lodges in Montreal to take charters from Quebec. England, however, acknowledged the Grand Lodge of Canada on the express condition that those three lodges be allowed to remain of her obedience. Virginia protected and defended all lodges of her obedience in West Virginia until they voluntarily applied for charters from West Virginia.

Under South Carolina, as to reporters, we find:

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence. A Grand Lodge without a reporter is placed at a disadvantage as compared with the Grand Lodges whose reporters make them known all over the world. Massachusetts is an exception; but even her position, and age, and wealth, and talent, and numbers do not enable her to claim half the attention in the masonic world that is accorded to her daughter Maine as the direct result of Bro. Drummond's reports.

We close with an extract under the head of Wisconsin, and an apology to our brethren for not presenting more extracts:

Bro. Chapin says a motion to lay on the table is not allowable in Wisconsin. Nor in Virginia. Nor ought it to be anywhere. It is surely unmasonic thus to trench upon the master's or Grand Master's prerogatives. But in Virginia every Grand Master would say (we heard one say some-

thing like it twenty years ago): "My brother, you can not make that motion nor raise a question of order in the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master is presumed to be capable of governing the Grand Lodge."

Bro. William S. Drinkard elected M. : W. : Grand Master, and is also chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

Bro. William B. Isaacs reelected Grand Secretary; both of Richmond.

WISCONSIN—1887.

The forty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin was held at Milwaukee June 14, 15 and 16, 1887.

Bro. Eugene S. Elliott, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and seventy-three lodges represented.

Two hundred and thirty-four on the roll.

Seven Past Grand Masters present.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note:

1. A lodge which confers a degree by permission or request of another lodge is entitled to the fee for the same, unless otherwise stipulated.

2. Edicts and decisions of Grand Lodges other than our own upon questions of masonic law should be regarded with the respect due to their source, and as precedents should be accepted as of great weight, but are not conclusive or binding upon the subordinate lodges of Wisconsin until indorsed or followed by the Grand Lodge of this State.

3. While the majority of a lodge have the unquestioned right to manage the affairs of the lodge, within masonic restrictions, the worshipful master has an unquestionable right to prevent the adoption of any unmasonic measure or any measure whereby the funds or property of the lodge will be wasted. He may refuse to entertain a motion, and it is his duty to do so, if in his opinion such motion be unmasonic or greatly prejudicial to the interests of the lodge; but he should use this power with discretion, and be well satisfied that the occasion is such as will justify such arbitrary action.

* * * * *

8. The constitution of the Grand Lodge does not provide for making assessments, nor for enforcing payment if made, but every lodge has a right to fix its membership dues and compel payment, and when extraordinary expenses are to be met the dues should be fixed accordingly.

9. All members of a lodge, in good standing, are entitled to a certificate of membership. No vote of the lodge is necessary as a prerequisite to granting the same.

10. A lodge having obtained jurisdiction over a petitioner by electing him for the degrees, retains it until released by itself. There is no masonic statute of limitation applicable to such a case.

11. Examination of the candidate in open lodge to the satisfaction of the master is a prerequisite to advancement. This rule should be strictly enforced and can not be deviated from without special dispensation. A candidate seldom has the ambition to learn the lectures after advancement, while his ambition to advance will prompt him to persistent study, however slow to learn. Upon the foregoing reasons I declined to grant a dispensation to waive such examination.

12. A lodge has the right to name a sum in consideration whereof it may issue life receipts for dues. This rate should be uniform. All brethren are and should be on a level, and while a lodge may under our laws exempt a class, as, for instance, clergymen, from dues, it should not discriminate. Taxation should be uniform in Masonry as elsewhere.

13. Constitutional notice having been given, a member may be excluded for non-payment of dues, by a majority vote of the members present at a stated communication.

14. An applicant for degrees must have resided within this Grand Jurisdiction two years, and within the jurisdiction of the lodge one year. He need not be twenty-one years of age during the probationary period. Hence, if an applicant comes to this State when nineteen years of age, he may, on arriving at his majority, immediately petition for the degrees.

15. A lodge has the right to waive jurisdiction over a candidate.

16. A lodge can not change its place of meeting from the place named in its charter without the consent of the Grand Lodge.

17. A lodge can not deprive a member of any masonic right until after proceedings in that behalf are had in accordance with the constitution, laws and edicts of the Grand Lodge.

18. A by-law which provides that no member indebted to the lodge for dues shall be eligible to any office, is unconstitutional and should be expunged.

* * * * *

21. A brother having petitioned for affiliation, with proper dimit, and having been elected, became by such election a member of the lodge to which he petitioned for affiliation, although he did not sign the by-laws of that lodge. Signing the by-laws does not make him a member; it simply furnishes evidence of the fact. If subsequently he refuses to pay dues he may be excluded.

22. The Grand Lodge does not claim dues upon excluded members.

* * * * *

24. The old rule which obtained in this jurisdiction, that a dimit could not be granted until the dimitting brother was elected in another lodge, has been abrogated. A brother is now entitled to his dimit upon paying his dues in full to the date of dimission, unless objection for the purpose of preferring charges is made.

25. A Mason can not bar the advance of a candidate in a lodge of which he is not a member.

* * * * *

28. Is there any damage or wrong committed in holding socials and social dances composed entirely of Masons and their families in our lodge room? I answered: There is every reason why social intercourse should be encouraged in our order. To know each other better so that we may do each other more good should be our aim, and that knowledge should not be confined to the masculine branch of our society. It is to be regretted that so many of the wives and daughters of Masons should display a spirit of opposition to the order. The secret of this opposition may, I think, be found in the selfish way in which we too often amuse ourselves. If we make them sharers of our pleasures and let them see a little more clearly some of the practical benefits, I suspect opposition would be changed to support, and enthusiasm take the place of doubt. More directly: There is no reason why a lodge should not use its hall for innocent social pleasures restricted to Masons and their families, if such lodge wishes to do so.

Past Grand Master Bouck submitted a preamble and resolutions relative to funeral ceremonies being held by Knights Templar, requesting the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin to prohibit the holding of such public rites, as tending to impair the harmony that should exist between Ancient Craft Masons and Knights Templar. The proposition elicited discussion, but was not adopted.

Transactions of local interest.

A number of years since in one of our reports we remarked that Wisconsin had the "knack" of putting the right parties in the right places, and hence all of her officers were capable, efficient, and had deserved well of the craft. The new reporter on Foreign Correspondence, Bro. Duncan McGregor, is no exception to the enunciation made. He presents a very readable report, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, under the heads (1) "Condition of the Craft in Each Jurisdiction," (2) "Decisions and Laws," (3) "Extracts from Addresses" of Grand Officers.

Bro. Eugene S. Elliott, M. . W. . Grand Master.

Bro. John W. Laflin, Grand Secretary, were both reelected, each of Milwaukee.

skill, and present them to our readers for their use. In thus presenting the thoughts of others we feel assured that our work will prove the more valuable.

To the "corps reportorial" we step to the front and make our apprentice bow, and ask you to treat us kindly and as gently as our tender age deserves.

"Tender age! deserves" must be upwards of sixty years of age. We knew him as a member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois about a quarter of a century since. "Tender age," "inexperienced," are good.

A question of taste, perhaps, but we would have omitted the comments on pages 144 and 145.

Relative to the acts of incorporation, under the head of Florida, he justly says:

Brethren, Masonry is a law unto itself, and abundantly competent to insure a proper "correction among ourselves," therefore let us be content and not lay ourselves open to the interference of other laws or powers. We do not approve of the tendency of modern times and still more modern Masons, who are constantly endeavoring to invoke the secular laws, or law of the land, wherewith to regulate the affairs of our Grand Lodges and their subordinates. If this state of things is permitted to go on it will not be long before strenuous efforts will be made to have the laws of our commonwealth define the relations existing between the two, and to invoke that secular law to interfere in the proper exercise of the sovereign powers of the Grand Lodge over her subordinates. We, for one, are ready to lift both hands and exclaim: "Mr. Law of the Land, please keep your hands off. We are abundantly able and willing to take care of ourselves and our business; and those that are constantly asking your interposition know not whereof they speak and what they desire."

On the prerogative question, under the head of Nebraska, he says:

When will the craft come to a realizing sense, in their frantic efforts to depart from the good old way, and cease to follow strange and deceiving gods? If the Grand Master is the Grand Master of Masons, then why not leave him Grand Master in the fullest sense of the term, endowed with all the powers and prerogatives that a Grand Master does and must possess in order to be indeed a Grand Master? Why these constant endeavors to abridge his powers by legal restrictions and constitutional inhibitions? If these latter actions are actually essential in order to protect the real interests of the craft, then for heaven's sake abolish

the office of Grand Master altogether, and cease to infringe upon the ancient laws and the making of our old regulations a mockery. But if the office of Grand Master is what we understand it to be, then he is the head of the craft, endowed with ample power to rule and govern the same, in a proper masonic manner, and he is endowed, by law, with the power to grant dispensations to form and open new lodges, which without his sanction can not be lawfully formed, and he alone (during the recess of the Grand Lodge) has the power to set aside that old law which says that "Hereafter Masons shall not be permitted to assemble as such, without a proper warrant from the Grand Master, authorizing them to meet and work," then, we say, if the Grand Master possess these powers under the old laws, why attempt to make the exercise of these powers dependent on the approbation or approval of a subordinate officer by constitutional inhibition or restrictions? Let those who have departed from the good old way, return with all speed to the tried old custom which has worked so well these many years.

In conclusion, he says:

It is difficult beyond conception to write a good report on correspondence—that is, one pleasing and acceptable—because, forsooth, our readers are all critics and never can we strike them right on all questions discussed. If, perchance, we succeed in riding the popular wave in the majority of the engaging topics discussed, we shall have succeeded admirably, and it would be more than falls to the lot of the average reporter; therefore, we dare not hope for so favorable a smile from the fickle goddess.

* * * * *

But we can assure our readers (by way of comfort) that they will surely find recompense for the time bestowed on the reading of this report (if not in our own views expressed) in the excerpts from the thoughts of others, wherein the ruling topics which now engage the masonic mind are most masterly discussed. These alone are worth the cost of printing, and the trouble of reading to the rising Mason and the observing student.

Our sentiments exactly.

Bro. Joseph Smith, Kalama, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. T. M. Reed, Olympia, reelected Grand Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA — 1887.

The Twenty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was held at Charleston Nov. 15 and 16, 1887.

Bro Hiram R. Howard, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

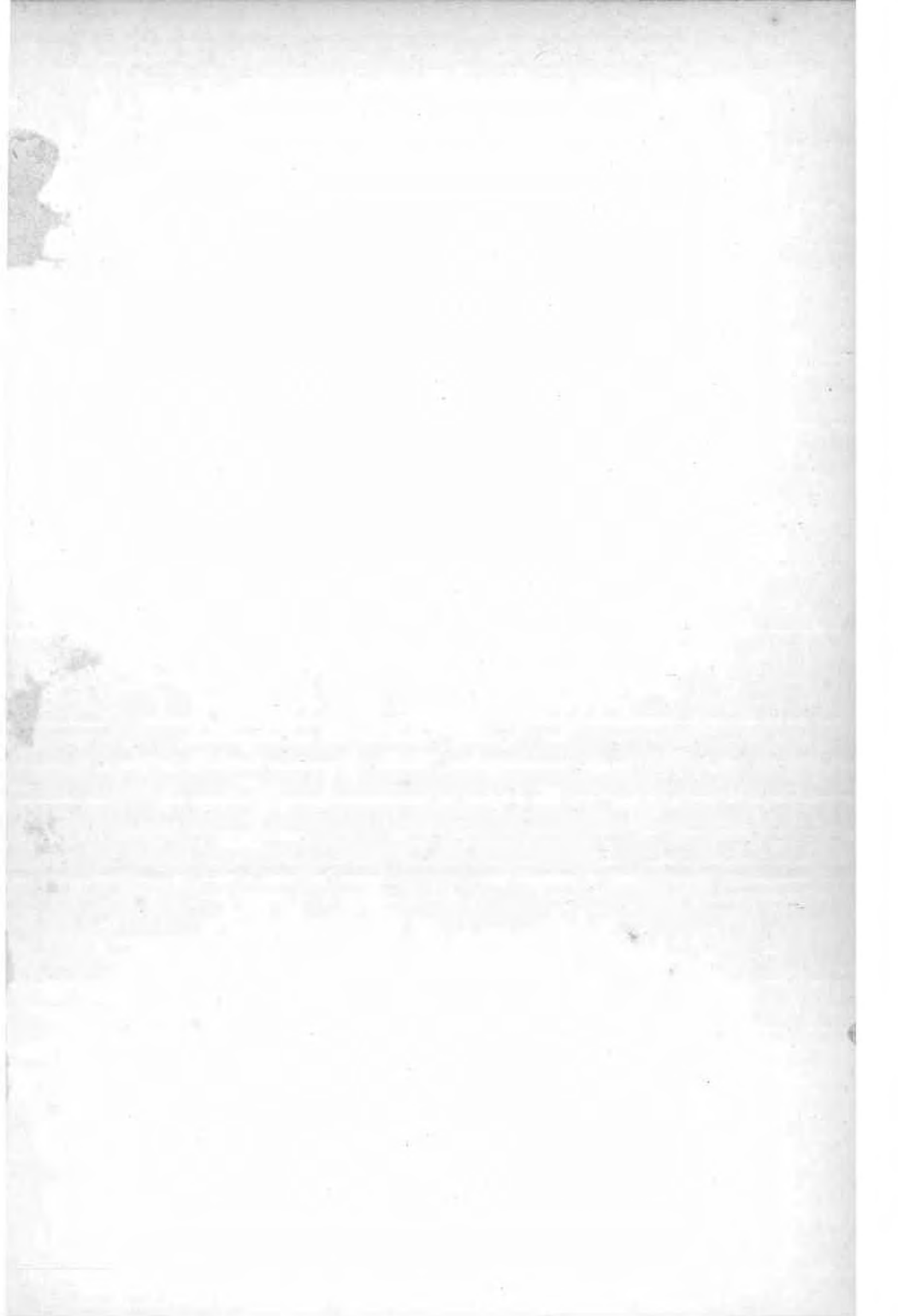
APPENDIX J.

REPRESENTATIVES OF GRAND LODGES.

TO			FROM	
NAME.	RESIDENCE.	STATE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
George L. Kimball.....	Dardanelle.....	Alabama.....	.....	.....
Nathan Dikeman.....	Waterbury.....	Arkansas.....	C. H. Benton.....	Minneapolis.
Alex. G. Abell.....	S'n Francisco.....	Connecticut.....	Charles Griswold.....	St. Paul.
Henry M. Teller.....	Central.....	California.....	George W. Prescott.....	.....
A. A. Stevenson.....	Montreal.....	Colorado.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
C. W. Hancock.....	Washington.....	Canada.....	Edward W. Durant.....	Stillwater.
C. C. King.....	Newark.....	Dist. Columbia.....	.....	.....
George H. Hand.....	Yankton.....	Delaware.....	H. R. Denny.....	St. Paul.
Enos Wasgate.....	Jacksonville.....	Dakota.....	H. R. Wells.....	Preston.
Thos. W. Chandler.....	Atlanta.....	Florida.....	E. P. Barnum.....	Sauk Centre.
William Hacker.....	Shelbyville.....	Georgia.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
William Lavelly.....	Springfield.....	Indiana.....	William S. Combs.....	St. Paul.
Z. C. Luse.....	Iowa City.....	Illinois.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
John Hunton.....	Boise City.....	Iowa.....	Henry R. Wells.....	Preston.
Florian H. Nash.....	Port Gibson.....	Idaho.....	E. P. Barnum.....	Sauk Centre.
Elisha S. Fitch.....	Fl'mingsb'rg.....	Ind. Ter.....	R. H. Gove.....	Rochester.
Isaac Sharp.....	Wyandotte.....	Kentucky.....	.....	.....
J. Q. A. Fellows.....	New Orleans.....	Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Willmar.
J. H. Drummond.....	Portland.....	Louisiana.....	L. Z. Rogers.....	Waterville.
Hugh B. Jones.....	Baltimore.....	Maine.....	.....	.....
S. C. Coffinbury.....	Constantine.....	Maryland.....	.....	.....
Samuel H. Saunders.....	Oterville.....	Michigan.....	.....	.....
Hugh McCowan.....	Winnipeg.....	Missouri.....	.....	.....
Albert S. Batcheller.....	Littleton.....	Manitoba.....	I. P. Cummings.....	Winona.
John G. Muirheid.....	Pennington.....	N. Hampshire.....	John H. Brown.....	Willmar.
Eugene Grisson.....	Raleigh.....	New Jersey.....	J. H. Thompson.....	Minneapolis.
Robert C. Jordan.....	Omaha.....	North Carolina.....	.....	.....
Thos. Walker.....	St. John.....	Nebraska.....	J. E. Finch.....	Hastings.
Henry S. Jost.....	Lusenburg.....	New Bruns'w'k.....	James N. Castle.....	Stillwater.
Ralph R. Rickley.....	Columbus.....	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....
Richard Vaux.....	Philadelphia.....	Ohio.....	W. T. Rigby.....	Clearwater.
John P. Noves.....	Stafford.....	Pennsylvania.....	.....	.....
John G. Golsworthy.....	Central Falls.....	Quebec.....	J. N. Castle.....	Stillwater.
Henry M. Aiken.....	Knoxville.....	Rhode Island.....	A. J. Edgerton.....	Mitch'll, D. T.
Philip C. Tucker.....	Galveston.....	Tennessee.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Parley S. Williams.....	Salt Lake.....	Texas.....	.....	.....
Edwin Werlock.....	Cambridge.....	Utah.....	R. H. Gove.....	Rochester.
Henry L. Palmer.....	Milwaukee.....	Vermont.....	S. E. Adams.....	Minneapolis.
Louis Zeigler.....	Spok'ne F'lls.....	Wisconsin.....	Geo. A. Camp.....	Minneapolis.
William J. Bates, Sr.....	Wheeling.....	Washington T.....	H. R. Denny.....	St. Paul.
.....	.....	West Virginia.....	S. R. Merrill.....	Lake City.



HENRY R. WELLS,
Grand Master 1879, 1880, 1881.





C. H. BENTON,
Grand Master 1882, 1883.

